

PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1966

IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
TOWN HALL
SHIPLEY
YORKSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1966

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Town Hall,
Shipley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committees of the
Urban Districts of Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The population of the Division exceeds 70,000 due principally to natural increase of births over deaths. Infant Mortality was a new low of 15.3 and judged over a period of years represents an accurate gauge of social progress in health, housing and living standards generally.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

District Nurses and Health Visitors are now identified with particular practices. Since Midwives have always worked with the Doctors in their own district the entire nursing staff can now be based on a practice rather than an area basis.

Staff and Clinics

By the end of the year the mini clinic at Denholme was completed and further projects in other parts of the Division remain to be implemented. Staff changes were numerous. Dr. Buckle, who had served many years, was replaced by Dr. McGregor. The loss of Public Health Inspectors and Health Visitors was indeed serious in the Department; Shipley, Bingley and Baildon all being below establishment. Replacements of Health Visitors will not obtain before mid-1967 and the position of the Public Health Inspectors remains a problem. In my opinion, improved status and conditions of service are the only hope for further advance in these important ancillary medical services.

Housing

This was an active year in the clearance of unfit houses. The next few years should provide an opportunity of eliminating a major part of the remainder.

Clean Air

The benefits of this important legislation are already evident. By 1970 it is hoped that Shipley, Bingley and Baildon will have completed their programmes to eliminate domestic air pollution.

Food Hygiene and Shops and Offices Act

It is regretted we have not been able to make any considerable progress, largely due to shortage of staff and the demands of priorities in other fields.

Mental Health

Very considerable progress has been made and full co-operation exists with hospital staff and other social services for the care of mental patients in the home. It is hoped to acquire a female Mental Health Social Worker to implement the work undertaken by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Foster. Social case work in mental health, geriatric care and after care and the vast field of health education continues to expand.

My thanks are due to the members of the staff including Doctors, Nurses, Inspectors and Clerks who have made this possible. I am obliged to those who have helped in the preparation of the Report and for the advice of my colleagues in other Departments of the Urban Districts and County throughout the year. I am furthermore indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Council Committees for their continued interest.

Yours faithfully,

Alan Beckett

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

1966 - 1967

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor J. King, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor C.V. Barber
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor T.M. Duggan
	Councillors:	E.A. Armitage, R. Clapham, Mrs. J.B. Evans, T.E. Hainsworth, J.C. Padgett, P.M. Phillips, G.A. Shaw, F. Thornton, J.P., K.D. Vickerman
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor P.R. Boothman, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor M. Calvert
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor D.H. Dunning
	Councillors:	A.R. Bentley, J.P. J.A. Brearley, Mrs.F.M. Davey J.R. Escritt, E.T. Fox, F.L. Jagger, K. Marshall, A.E. Morris
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor F. Sanderson, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor N. Woodhead, J.P.
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor F. Clough
	Councillors:	F. Atkinson, A. Lightowler, G. Mountain, G.O. Murray, C. Pilkington, L. Robinson, J.P.
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor L.W.J. Channon, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor W. Tidswell
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor G.A. Stubbs
	Councillors:	L. Driver, Mrs. D. Slater, N. Shackleton, J. Whitaker, F.J. Fielding, D. Sharp

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health: J.Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: G.Buckle, M.B., B.S. Retired 30th June
R.A. McGregor, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Senior Public Health Inspectors Shipley R. Walker, D.M.A., * + x

Bingley J. Aveyard, * + †

Baildon R. Clark, * +

Denholme W.H. Blackburn, * +

Additional Public Health Inspectors Shipley F. Bilney, * + X †
F. Carroll, * +
M.C.D. Pedley, * +

Bingley D.C. England, * +
J.A. Hinchliffe, * + X †
W. Horne, * X

Baildon H. Pearson, *

Denholme J.W. Barker, * +

Smoke Control Inspector (Bingley) A. Robertshaw

Technical Assistant (Shipley) F. Jones

Senior Clerk F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

+ Heat and Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health

X Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health

† Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing

* Certificate of Public Inspectors' Education Board

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1966

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Population Estimated Mid 1966	29,790	24,350	13,420	2,660	70,220
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	481	452	187	38	1,158
Illegitimate	40	23	17	5	85
Total	521	475	204	43	1,243
<u>Stillbirths</u>					
Legitimate	3	3	2	1	9
Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	1
Total	3	4	2	1	10
Total Live and Stillbirths	524	479	206	44	1,253
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	6	7	1	3	17
Illegitimate	2	-	-	-	2
Total	8	7	1	3	19
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	5	3	-	1	9
Illegitimate	1	-	-	-	1
Total	6	3	-	1	10
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	5	3	-	1	9
Illegitimate	1	-	-	-	1
Total	6	3	-	1	10
<u>Deaths All Causes</u>	390	354	152	42	938
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	83.11	88.21	82.35	79.06	86.40
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	60.00	59.32	53.28	59.52	58.63
Estimated number of dwellings	10,510	9,576	4,929	1,051	26,066
Rateable value of District (1st April)	£907,336	£751,111	£415,909	£61,024	-
Product of Penny Rate (1966/67)	£3,680	£3,060	£1,686	£247	-

<u>CRUDE RATES</u>	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	17.49	19.51	15.20	16.17	17.70
Deaths -- All causes	13.10	14.54	11.33	15.79	13.36
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases	0.03	--	0.15	--	0.04
Tuberculosis -- Respiratory	0.10	0.04	0.07	--	0.07
-- Other	0.03	--	--	--	0.01
-- All forms	0.13	0.04	0.07	--	0.09
Cancer	2.69	2.14	2.24	3.76	2.45
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2.18	2.18	1.86	2.63	2.14
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	4.87	6.28	4.40	4.89	5.27
Respiratory Diseases	1.68	1.52	1.42	2.26	1.59
Maternal Mortality	--	--	--	--	--
Infant Mortality -- Total	15.36	14.74	4.90	69.77	15.29
-- Legitimate	11.51	14.74	--	--	13.62
-- Illegitimate	3.83	--	(4.90)	(69.77)	1.61
Neo-Natal Mortality	11.52	6.32	--	23.26	8.05
Early Neo-Natal Mortality	11.52	6.32	--	23.26	8.05
Still Births	5.73	8.35	9.71	22.72	7.98
Perinatal Mortality	17.18	14.61	9.71	45.45	15.96
Percentage of Live Births which were illegitimate	7.39	4.84	8.33	11.60	6.83
<u>COMPARABILITY FACTORS</u>					
Births	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.20	--
Deaths	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.00	--
ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)					
Births	18.71	20.09	15.65	19.40	--
Deaths	13.23	14.68	11.78	15.79	--
<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Deaths</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Neo-Natal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)	
Administrative County	18.2	12.9	12.6	25.1	
Aggregate of Urban Districts	18.2	13.3	13.2	25.9	
England and Wales	17.7	11.7	12.9	26.3	

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1951/61 CENSUS

Population

	Acres	1961			1951			Intercensal Change	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Nos.	Per Cent
Baildon	2,831	12,151	5,721	6,430	10,131	4,685	5,446	2020	19.9
Bingley	11,418	22,272	10,248	12,024	21,568	9,864	11,704	704	3.3
Denholme	2,536	2,597	1,206	1,391	2,587	1,223	1,364	10	0.3
Shipley	2,184	29,758	13,968	15,790	32,680	15,206	17,474	-2922	-8.9
	18,969	66,778	31,143	35,635	66,966	30,978	35,988	-188	-0.3

Private Households

Private Dwellings

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u> + -	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Baildon	4,341	3,458	883	25.5	4,381	3,441	940	27.3
Bingley	8,012	7,340	672	9.2	8,321	7,269	1,052	14.5
Denholme	978	939	39	4.2	996	937	59	6.3
Shipley	10,482	10,780	-298	-2.8	10,598	10,408	190	1.8

Population

Registrar General's Annual Estimates

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
1961	29,830	22,430	12,090	2,560	66,960
1962	29,880	22,990	12,330	2,530	67,330
1963	29,860	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410
1964	29,800	23,820	12,940	2,590	69,150
1965	29,550	24,230	13,210	2,630	69,620
1966	29,790	24,350	13,420	2,660	70,220

POPULATION NOTES AND VITAL STATISTICS

Although the population for the Division rose for the first time this year to over 70,000 the rate of increase is gradually falling. All four towns showed a small increase during the year, this being most evident in Bingley. The usual factors were responsible - an increase in residents occupying new houses and the small natural increase of births over deaths.

High frequency of marriage, early age of marriage among the young, the rearing of 2, 3 or 4 children in a family in the early years of married life, combined with the effects of low infantile mortality and stillbirth rates, account for the steady rise of population. There is also a small increasing percentage of elderly and retired men and women in the area.

Births

There was a total of 1,253 live and still births, 1,243 being live and 10 still. The rate of still births at 7.98 was gratifyingly low. The rate of 6.83 for illegitimate births is about annual average. The death rate for these children (1.61) is a reflection of the high standard of care organised for these children.

Deaths

Analysis of causes of death for the Registrar General's Return for 1966, as in other parts of the country, highlights malignant diseases, circulatory disorders, including heart disease and the central nervous system of the aged, as probable causes of death. It is interesting to observe the rapid falling rate of death from infectious diseases, diabetes, nephritis, causes associated with pregnancy and childbirth, and gastro-intestinal diseases. Less satisfactory is the loss of life due to cancer of the lung, home and road accidents each of which presents problems to the community and is eminently preventable.

Infantile Mortality

The returns in 1966 were as favourable as they were disappointing in 1965. Careful analysis, however, of the 1965 infantile deaths did not reveal any individual outstanding cause for that sudden increase. Scrutiny, however, of the infantile deaths over 5 or 10 year periods of the Divisional figures reveals a level well below the county and national standards. Of the 19 deaths under one year 8 were due to respiratory diseases which, in most cases, should be preventable, so that even lower rates than 15.29 should in future obtain. As in the previous year there were no maternal deaths during 1966.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is wool manufacture, but there is considerable population engaged in other heavy industry.

Shipley Extensive Council housing estates at Wrose, Crag, Windhill, the Central Area and Coach Road (Baildon) plus widespread private development, have considerably changed the appearance of the town, about 2,000 individual houses having been demolished. Extensive clearance and rebuilding in Saltaire Road, Crag, Windhill and Valley Road proceeds with new flats, shops and centrally situate industrial and business premises. There is planning furthermore for the development of new flats in the South and West wards and a commercial and business centre behind the Town Hall, within the next few years which will involve clearance of considerable numbers of ageing back-to-back houses.

Bingley has a busy industrial centre with wool as the staple industry; joinery, tanning, engineering and other manufactures providing employment. The periphery has numerous farms, many in the green belt. New housing development proceeds in the centre of the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden, Eldwick, Crossflatts and Gilstead.

Considerable progress has been effected in developing Cottingley, in the provision of Council and private houses plus shops and other public buildings. A new Clinic has been added and a County home for 35 elderly persons. It is hoped ultimately to clear a number of unfit houses in the centre of Bingley and the prospect of a new centre should promote the welfare of this busy town. Steady progress has been effected in the elimination of soot, smoke and grit.

Baildon, although an ancient village, has developed rapidly in the past forty years and much extensive development has taken place adjoining the moors. New schools greatly add to the amenities for the younger generation and further provisions for aged persons by special housing are proceeding. The residue of unfit property in relation to the size of the town is comparatively small, localized, and should offer no considerable problem to eliminate. A comprehensive smoke control scheme is making steady progress.

Denholme environs are rural but the centre of the town is predominantly of nineteenth century type with a large percentage of back-to-back houses. The town is industrial in character and the periphery scattered hamlets and farms. Basic industries are associated with wool, although silkwear, joinery, stone quarrying and sawmills provide occupation.

EMPLOYMENT

Although there is an influx of immigrant labour, a factor caused by a high demand locally for artisans and semi-skilled and unskilled labour in textiles, these workers tend to live outside the urban district. Mr. Penty, Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Rhodes Place, Shipley, has submitted the following report:-

"The employment situation in the area remained good until September when although it cannot be said that the position had deteriorated, there were straws in the wind. Rumours of reduced orders were whispered in some parts of the textile industry, and in engineering, outstanding demands for workers were reduced.

During October there was some deterioration in the position; the unemployment register was rising and placings in employment and outstanding vacancies were falling. Some limited short time working was apparent, but the position was far from gloomy.

By December it was evident that times had worsened and were likely to continue to do so. A count of the wholly unemployed register on the 12th December, 1966 showed 279 people out of work and a further 83 on short time - an increase of nearly 100 over the previous month. Vacancies had also reduced further. But, nevertheless, some firms were still quite busy, and the picture was not one of savage retrenchment.

At the January 1967 review however, the worst fears had proved to be unfounded and there was no indication of large scale increases in the unemployed registers."

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The general practitioner service provided through the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act, coupled with pharmaceutical and dental services, remains the basis of curative and much preventive medicine. For many years, the day to day work of the District Nurse and Midwife has been under the clinical guidance and influence and experience of the family doctor. In 1966, however, we completed the first calendar year of the Health Visitors' work associated directly with general medical practice. Towards the end of the year we were unfortunate in losing the services of our Divisional Nursing Officer and three full-time qualified Health Visitors due to promotion or retirement and removal to other areas. Three of these had been trained from this Division through the County services and proved very difficult to replace. Notwithstanding readjustment of work notable progress has been effected. Where practices are 'fringe', patients are cared for by the Health Visitor on an area basis in co-ordination with the family doctor. Close alignment of highly trained nursing personnel with practice has greatly stimulated interest and appreciation has been expressed by medical practitioners.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND LIAISON

A comprehensive range of hospital services is available for the sick at convenient distances from centres of population. Large cities locally attract medical and surgical specialties: nevertheless, a wide range of care has been offered by the cottage hospitals in Shipley and Bingley manned by local medical practitioners whose patients have readily available the advice of visiting consultants.

Shipley Maternity Home has for many years provided the neighbourhood with a convenient service, enabling local doctors to attend their own patients at confinement and lying-in. Again, the services of consultant obstetricians, gynaecologists, and paediatricians are provided. In addition to skill, knowledge and experience, these small hospitals offer a friendly atmosphere important in the recovery of the patient, often less frequently provided in large institutions. Furthermore, they present a sphere of usefulness for a certain range of surgical and medical cases, especially in elderly persons. General and local hospitals are in daily contact by letter and telephone with the Health Department, and personal contact has been established between the Almoner in hospital and Health Visitor at the Town Hall.

(a) DIABETIC FOLLOW-UP

During 1966 Miss Barnes again attended the Diabetic Clinic at Bradford Royal Infirmary at three-weekly intervals. During the Autumn she also attended a one day Conference at York on Diabetes and had the opportunity of meeting the Charge Nurse and Sister of the Diabetic Wards at the Infirmary. Since then, by telephone they have assisted each other with problems related to patients sent in for stabilization.

At the Clinic the Consultant appreciates any information given which will help in treatment of patients. Dr. Smith asks for regular inspection of the feet of the patients in their homes in the hope that early signs of disease will be detected. There are always problems relating to diet to be discussed and many need regular encouragement to maintain the strict discipline dieting requires.

30 new patients were referred for supervision in 1966.

1 patient died

1 removed out of the area.

Total number under supervision at the end of December 1966 was 112.

304 home visits were paid.

(b) GERIATRIC UNIT AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BRADFORD

(Consultant Dr. MacCuish)

During the year there have been twenty-nine visits to the Geriatric Unit. The number of patients discharged was sixty.

After care visits were paid by Health Visitors to ascertain whether any help was needed in the form of domestic help or nursing equipment.

In addition, at the request of Dr. MacCuish, visits were paid to patients who were on the waiting list for admission to hospital either for a holiday stay or a longer period.

HOSPITALS WITHIN HEALTH DIVISION 4

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY

(Bradford 'A' Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. In the first instance, Matron arranges admission contacting where necessary Consultant, General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of each patient is notified to the Health Department. Staff comprises - 1 Matron; 6 Sister-Midwives, full-time; 1 staff-Midwife, full-time; 1 staff-Midwife, part-time; 4 Nursing Auxiliaries, full-time; 5 Nursing Auxiliaries, part-time.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds. It is staffed in the day time by Matron, 2 full-time Sisters, part-time Nursing Staff and Nursing Auxiliaries. Night staff comprises part-time Sisters and Nursing Auxiliaries.

Services provided:-

(a)	Physiotherapy	Daily
(b)	Out-patients	"
(c)	X-ray	"
(d)	Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e)	Consultant Psychiatrist	"
(f)	Consultant Physician	On call
(g)	Consultant Pathologist & Haematologist	Once weekly

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 59 beds for general medical, surgical and gynaeccological cases. The hospital is administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. There are 9 senior staff and a number of additional part-time State Registered Nurses, 15 Assistant Nurses and 10 part-time Assistant Nurses. Out-patient facilities and a number of specialist departments are available as follows:-

Surgical	3 sessions weekly
Medical	1 session weekly
Psychiatric	1 session fortnightly
Gynaecological	1 session fortnightly

A modern X-ray Unit is attached to the hospital.

RELATED HOSPITALS SERVING DIVISION 4

(a) Expectant mothers were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley; St. John's Hospital, Keighley, (G.P. Unit and Specialist Maternity Unit); St. Luke's, Bradford; Calder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Halifax General. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at St. Luke's, Bradford, and the Consultant Maternity Unit, St. John's, Keighley. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, usually at the hospital of choice. We enjoy the full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton in addition to the staff of Hospitals and Homes.

(b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner directly or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford, or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker, the Consultant Physicians, and Matrons and staff of these hospitals for their continued assistance.

(c) Chronic sick (usually elderly persons) are admitted variously to Raikeswood, Skipton; St. John's Keighley; Thornton View, Bradford; Stoney Ridge, Shipley; or Calverley, Pudsey; through the respective Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' and Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee Groups.

(d) Infirm aged were accommodated in County Welfare Homes at Thornton View, Clayton; The Shroggs, Steeton; Hillworth Lodge, Keighley; 'Woodville', Keighley and Cottingley, Bingley.

(e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to High Royds or Scalebor Park. A Unit for the relief of chronic alcoholism under Dr. O'Brien, and a Unit for adolescents under Dr. Berg have been opened at Scalebor Park.

There is a rapid increase in the demand on Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission of elderly patients. Early warning of discharge enables the Health Visitors to ascertain the needs of the patients about to leave hospital.

ADDENDUM

The following table should be inserted at the foot of page 15.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Shipley	218	201	228	261	275	256	258	227	269
Division (4 UDCs)	432	488	465	505	509	506	510	525	582
Rest	376	407	395	382	426	444	453	443	459
Total	808	895	860	887	935	950	963	968	1,041

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon

The Ambulance Depot is sited in Dockfield Road, Shipley. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for the following report on the Service for the year 1966:-

1. Patients

(a)	Admissions	1,280
(b)	Discharges	587
(c)	Transfers	420
(d)	Out-patients	10,662
(e)	Accident patients	352

2. Analysis of Patients

(a)	Stretcher	1,978
(b)	Sitting	11,323
(c)	Emergency	771

3. Bingley Hospital

Attendances (Out-patients)	853
Discharges	102
Transfers to other hospitals	93

THE CREMATORIUM, NAB WOOD, SHIPLEY

This is sited in Bingley Road, adjacent to the chapel of the cemetery. As the table shows, cremation has increased locally since 1955 and a considerable urban area around is served which includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford, and farther afield. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees, and the Clerk of the Council's Department, Town Hall, Shipley, complete legal formalities.

DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire, provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

The National Assistance Act of 1962 empowered Local Authorities to provide meals and facilities for recreation for elderly persons, either directly or through voluntary agencies. Premises, staff and equipment, including furniture, may be made available by Local Authorities to voluntary agencies. The intention was to enable elderly persons to remain in their own homes and either reduce or avoid unnecessary stay in hospital or nursing home. This Act extended power of provision in directions already being explored in this area both by voluntary agencies and local authorities. The main features of provisions for the elderly have been discussed in previous Annual Reports; the ultimate aim being a comprehensive range of provisions from recreational facilities for the healthy aged to the highly specialised equipment of curative and preventive medicine should ill health supervene. It is obvious that improved housing provisions will be needed to replace obsolete sub-standard premises perforce occupied by so many elderly persons.

Shipley

Mr. D.L. Stewart, Secretary of the Shipley Old Peoples Welfare Association has supplied the following information:-

The Central Haven is open on week days, the others weekly. There is an active Committee representing the varying social interests in the town which contribute to the many activities of the Havens. Better than usual attendances have been maintained throughout the winter at the Havens, possibly because the weather was not too severe.

The usual Christmas parties at each Haven were not held this year, a combined party and concert being held at the Victoria Hall, Saltaire, 200 attended and 160 teas were sent out.

Several full and half day trips were organised by the Havens last summer, and arrangements are going ahead for similar outings this year.

Bingley

The Secretary, Mrs. C. Schoon, reported as follows:-

Our President for the year was Councillor P.R.Boothman, J.P.

The Secretary reported that the three Centres had had a successful year both socially and financially. The membership for the

centres was Bingley - 97, Crossflatts - 123, Eldwick and Gilstead - 87. Each centre had enjoyed their annual coach outings in the summer and the Christmas parties, for which once again the Christmas trees were supplied by the Council, which was appreciated.

Mrs. Atkinson (W.R.V.S.) in charge of the Meals on Wheels service reported that 5,965 meals had been served during the year, which was an increase of 368 on the previous year. The Association gave sincere thanks to the W.R.V.S. and all helpers who did such a wonderful job in all weather for this most worthwhile service.

The President of the Association officially opened 'Mansfield' the Bingley Flower Fund Homes on Saturday, 10th September. This project was a marvellous achievement and congratulations were extended to our own Association's Chairman, Mr. J.A. Flanagan, who was also the Chairman of the Flower Fund Homes. They hoped the building programme would be extended at an early date.

Tribute was paid to the late Secretary of the Association Mrs. Susan Binns, whose death took place in November. Mrs. Rycroft had continued her duties until the Annual General Meeting when Mrs. W.K. Schoon was appointed as the new Secretary.

The Treasurer reported a small loss on the year. The increased cost of services provided by the Association accounted largely for this. The Meals on Wheels service had increased, with a consequent rise in expenditure. Radio and television costs had also risen considerably but he felt that finance would balance out because memberships at the Centres comprising the Association were good. The penny a week fund had a slight increase on last year.

The Chairman was delighted with the progress of the Meals on Wheels service. Thanks were due to Mrs. Atkinson for this. He felt that there were still even more people needful of this service.

Baildon

Excerpts from the Executive Committee's report state:-

The Association has carried out the normal activities and extended friendship and support to its elderly members. Its aim remains the elimination of loneliness and the provision of interesting social occasions for those well enough to visit the havens. Home visits to those unable to get out are of particular value and let the elderly know that they are not forgotten.

The havens have been well attended with a higher average attendance than last year. This has been due to the increasing success and popularity of the Coach Road Haven, which has almost outgrown the accommodation so kindly provided by St. Hugh's Church. Over ninety members have visited the three havens in some weeks. We are indebted to the Baildon Ministers for conducting regular services at the havens. At Christmas, the usual Carol services were held and a successful Christmas Party was well attended. Teas were taken out to those not well enough to come. Our Thanks for the attention to all these matters are due to the very hard working Social Committee.

That Committee and the Association as a whole suffered a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Tennant. The Visitation Committee continued its devoted work, so much appreciated by those who are house-bound. Many such old folk have few, if any visitors and look forward to the regular visits of friends from our Association. Advice and assistance is given when necessary but, above all, the opportunity for a talk is there and the unwanted and uncared for feeling can be dissipated. At present, 49 old people are being visited whereas there are only 16 members of the Visitation Committee. Ideally, not more than two people should be the responsibility of each visitor. During the year, resignations on health grounds have been received from Mrs. Hanson, who for many years was the secretary, and from Mrs. Lancaster. We thank them both for the help they have given. The recruitment of new visitors has given us concern and it seems increasingly difficult to find volunteers and particularly younger volunteers, who are prepared to give their time to this worthwhile work. The Baildon Council of Churches is helping us in this matter and our particular thanks are due to Mr. Marks for his co-operation, which has resulted in new members joining the Committee.

The annual outing for the infirm was organised in July when 42 people enjoyed the usual trip to Harrogate. We thank those who provided or drove the private cars without which some of the more crippled would be unable to benefit. For some, this is the only outing of the year and is greatly appreciated.

The provision of rented radios has been continued and sets have been installed in five cases where the old private sets were no longer serviceable. The Committee was particularly sorry to receive the resignation of Mrs. Gascoigne who has performed both secretarial and visitation duties so admirably during the last eight years. The Meals on Wheels Committee has now delivered the surprising total of 18,800 meals and the work involved in the preparation and individual delivery is obvious. A devoted body of drivers, with their assistants, has continued in all weathers so that no disappointments have been experienced by the old folk who look forward to this weekly event.

During the year, we have received continued co-operation from Mrs. Baldwin and staff at the canteen of C.F. Taylor & Co. Ltd. and Mr. Atkins and staff at W.P. Butterfield Ltd. Unfortunately, Mrs. Cooper, who was a prime mover in starting this scheme and who has taken such a large part in its administration is leaving Baildon and has had to resign.

Denholme

This old and well established voluntary organisation provides a wide range of social activities at the Mechanics Institute in the interests of the community with natural emphasis on the well being of the elderly. Visitation of the infirm and sick in their own home is undertaken by members and the active lady members of the Association interesting themselves in occupational therapy.

A Meals on Wheels Scheme has been started providing two meals weekly and extension and further progress is recorded.

NURSING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

In the normal course of her duties the District Nurse, for a major part attends to the well being of the aged and infirm during illness. The Health Visitor links up with her in socio-medical problems and also contacts other social workers in this sphere. Through the Divisional Welfare Officer hostel accommodation is made available for the elderly at the following homes:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) Thornton View, Bradford | (7) Little Lands Court, Cottingley |
| (2) The Shroggs, Steeton | (8) Moor Court, Ben Rhydding, Ilkley |
| (3) Hillworth Lodge, Keighley | (9) Heather Court, Menston |
| (4) 'Woodville', Keighley | (10) Manor Field House, Horsforth |
| (5) 'Crow Trees', Rawdon | (11) Hallcroft, Shipley |
| (6) Burley Hall | (12) Park House, Lister Lane,
Bradford |

Chronic sick accommodation is provided at:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Calverley, Bradford | (4) St. John's, Keighley |
| (2) Stoney Ridge, Shipley | (5) Thornton View, Bradford |
| (3) Heaton Royds, Shipley | (6) Raikeswood, Skipton |
| | (7) Bierley Hall, Bradford |

Systemic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals of the Bradford 'A' or Keighley Groups. Senile cases with associated mental disturbance are nursed at Lynfield Mount, High Royds Hospital or Scalebor Park, Burley. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of elderly persons through either Hospital Management Committees or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to later parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help).

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

The services are administered directly from the office of the Divisional Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council. In Shipley, Baildon, Denholme and Wilsden, clinic premises are used, being either owned or leased by the local health authority. In Bingley and Cullingworth previous arrangements hold whereby patients who attended the surgeries of approved Chiropodists continue so to do.

All Chiropodists who serve the County in the Division are registered as such by the Ministry of Health. No full-time Chiropodists have been or are employed and all undertake work on a sessional basis. Reference to tables appended below gives some indication of the scope of the service. Relief afforded elderly people and the help given them in pursuing every day activities is difficult to over-estimate, for disabilities of the foot are frequently the culmination of neglect earlier in life and failure on the part of the community to provide and practise preventive chiropody in youth. Rapid development of the Chiropody Service as part of the National Health Service has been, as in the case of the Home Help Service, an invaluable contribution to domiciliary care and general well being.

Chiropody Treatment, 1966

District	<u>Number of patients treated</u>			<u>Number of treatments given</u>		
	Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.			Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.		
SHIPLEY and BAILDON	261	574	835	1,605	2,820	4,425
BINGLEY	168	63	231	828	386	1,214
DENHOLME	168	59	227	170	313	483
	<u>597</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>1,293</u>	<u>2,603</u>	<u>3,519</u>	<u>6,122</u>

	<u>Patients treated</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>
Persons of pensionable age	1,293	6,122
Physically handicapped	-	-
Expectant mothers	-	-

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1966

C O R R E C T I O N

Please substitute table below for the one on page 20 of the Report

Chiropody Treatment, 1966

District	<u>Number of patients treated</u>			<u>Number of treatments given</u>		
	Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.			Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.		
SHIPLEY and BAILDON	261	846	1107	1605	4091	5696
BINGLEY	168	479	647	828	2467	3295
DENHOLME	38	59	97	170	313	483
	<u>467</u>	<u>1384</u>	<u>1851</u>	<u>2603</u>	<u>6871</u>	<u>9474</u>

	<u>Patients treated</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>
Persons of pensionable age	1851	9474
Physically handicapped	-	-
Expectant mothers	-	-

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

Carefully selected Marriage Guidance Counsellors give advice on preparation for marriage, and the guiding principles recognise that a successful foundation for marriage is vital for both a happy family life and the welfare of society.

Apart from individual cases interviewed and personal consultations, considerable educational work is undertaken locally among women's gatherings, mixed adult groups, youth groups, grammar school groups, and other associations.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

The new national organisation introduced just over twelve months ago has gained greatly increased interest in family planning. The amount of public relations work, films and discussions constantly being put forward by radio, television, various women's organisations and the press has without doubt brought many new patients into F.P.A. Clinics throughout the country and we in Shipley have had our share. The figures shown on the following page bear witness to the amount of work which has been involved. They differ in presentation from previous years because a revised form of statistics is now required by Headquarters, consequently, except in a few cases, it is not possible to make comparisons with last year.

The Pennine branch, of which we are now a member, was officially in being on the 1st April last and we are being represented on the Clinics Sub-Management and Executive Committees. Both these Committees are very active and all members have the welfare of the patients very much in mind.

In our own Clinic we have increased the number of doctors' sessions by the appointment in September of a third doctor and nurse. This has been made possible because we were given permission to use additional rooms upstairs at Somerset House, and if our expenses are somewhat higher than usual it is because we have had to provide all the equipment needed to cover the requirements of additional staff. The new 'Upstairs Clinic' seems to be working quite smoothly and we now manage to finish our evening work in reasonable time and, more important, the patients are not now having to wait nearly so long for medical attention, a problem which has worried us so much in the past.

In October we were officially recognised by Headquarters as a Training Clinic and at the time of writing a doctor is being trained. We are negotiating for the establishment of an I.U.D. Clinic and much of the necessary staff training and purchase of equipment has already been effected.

Drs. Joyce, Bloomer and Kirkland report:-

" 1966 proved to be another busy and successful year for Shipley Clinic, in which the numbers of new patients and returns increased. As the year advanced we seemed to get busier, and both medical and lay staff found the long sessions somewhat trying so it was decided to ease the work and shorten the hours by introducing a three doctor session, and Dr. Devaraj was welcomed to our staff with Nurse Walsh who had recently completed her training in Bradford. This step proved successful all round and has been maintained.

There has been a steady demand for the I.U.D. as an alternative method of contraception, and as Bradford Clinic started an I.U.D. Session in January, 1966 we were able to refer Shipley patients to Bradford for this method when required, but we hope this is a temporary measure till we can start an I.U.D. Clinic at Shipley.

We had an increasing number of patients on oral contraception, all of whom are seen and assessed regularly by a doctor.

Cervical smears are still an important part of the Clinic routine and now accepted as such by the patients.

Towards the end of the year we had an inspection by Dr. Smyth of Liverpool, and were passed by her as a Training Clinic and Mrs. Eastell and Mrs. Boraks as training sisters. This will add a little to our work, especially that of the nurses, but it is something we consider necessary and are very willing to do.

The Medical Staff is as ever grateful for the friendly co-operation of voluntary workers and sisters which contributes so much to the continued smooth running of the clinic.

"

SHIPLEY & DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION BRANCH RETURN

January 1st to December 31st, 1966

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
No. of Sessions	113	96
No. of New Patients	394	351
No. of Transferred Patients	64	71
No. of check visits	1,855	1,616
No. attending for supplies only	2,785	473
No. of Individual patients who sought advice	2,093	754
Patients using Oral Contraceptives	139	47
Cytological Smears	305	327
Referred by Family Doctor	79	54
Pre-marital Brides who came for advice	73	88

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman meets as required and reviews both cases and policy. Meetings are well attended by representatives of the County Welfare, Education and Children's Departments, the National Assistance Board, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other voluntary organisations. Officers of the local authority's Health and Housing Departments also attend. Two meetings were held at Somerset House Clinic, Shipley during the year.

(a)	Number of Problem Families	58
(b)	New cases added to the list during the year	6
(c)	Cases removed from the district	2
(d)	Cases taken off the list	13
(e)	Number of rent guarantee cases	5

HOME SAFETY

For several years three Home Safety Committees composed of voluntary persons representing Bingley and Denholme, Baildon, and Shipley respectively have functioned in this area. Meetings are well attended and keen and interesting discussions arise, while the local members have been most helpful in promoting interest in the subject. Meetings are held at two-monthly intervals, the Shipley Committee in the Town Hall, the Baildon Committee in the Council Chamber, and the Bingley Committee at Myrtle Park Clinic. Each Committee is linked with Ro.S.P.A. and is represented at the Annual Conference and the Northern Region Conferences.

It is regrettable how unaffected and even unaware many people are of the great toll of death, suffering and disability inflicted by wholly preventable home accidents. Ro.S.P.A. for many years now have campaigned both nationally and locally drawing attention to the facts without however any apparent diminution in the figures. This does not mean that good has not emerged: it may simply be that a rising trend has been reduced. Experts in each field of the subject, for example electricity, gas and fire services, have given of their advice and service; manufacturers and business firms sacrificed time and money co-operating. Each aspect of the subject has been studied, for example age groups that are prone, the various types of housing difficulties contributing to accidents, the dangers of falls, burns and fires. There remains wide public indifference until the individual is immediately affected in his or her own home.

In this area, the local Home Safety Committee have striven to redress this indifference and have emphasised the importance of educating youth in the common dangers arising in the average home.

Shipley

Mrs. Chappell was Secretary throughout the year and meetings were held at approximately two monthly intervals. Apart from routine home safety a successful swimming gala was held in Summer and in the Autumn a fire prevention exhibition in the Shipley Institute for Further Education on the 18th and 19th October. It consisted of a skillfully designed series of exhibits arranged by the West Riding County Fire Service. A social evening was held combined with the Baildon Home Safety Committee and a stall included in the annual Allotments Exhibition held at the Victoria Hall, Saltaire.

The Committee took an active interest in an Exhibition held on drugs at the University of Bradford where, in addition to exhibits, films which emphasised the danger of exposure to drugs in the home were shown.

Baildon

During the year we had the usual 6 bi-monthly meetings, but were very sorry to lose the services of both Miss Halliday and Miss Tattersall who left to take up new appointments. We have, however, gained new representatives, from the Catholic Women's Confraternity and from the Girl Guides Association.

A delegate attended two of the Yorkshire Area Council meetings, and we took part in the group 'Poisons' project. In this connection Mr. B. Backhouse, M.P.S. attended one of our meetings to give a short address and lead a discussion. Apart from this Ro.S.P.A. campaigns 'Protect Your Child', 'Poisons', 'Safety Outdoors', 'Fireworks', and 'Christmas' had been supported by the distribution of posters and leaflets. A 'table top' exhibition was staged in the library, and later, at Salt Grammar School; theme, Fireworks. One entry in the Area Poster competition received an award in the Area Finals.

A demonstration and film show on 'The Kiss of Life' was arranged for the Townswomen's Guild.

A very enjoyable 'get together' with the Shipley Committee took place in October.

Bingley and Denholme

During the period 1966 - 1967 Home Safety publicity has been obtained by:-

1. Distribution of posters and bookmarks in the library, schools and other places of resort. The main subjects covered by this medium have been
 - a) Poisons and
 - b) Christmas Safety.

2. Decorated floats at Bingley, Crossflatts and Denholme Galas.
3. Exhibition and film shows at Bingley.
4. Talks and demonstrations of "Kiss of Life" at Denholme Gala.
5. Talks to various schools, political and religious bodies, and to Old Age Pensioners Association members.
6. A great deal of work in pressing Home Safety matters has been carried out by the Medical Officer's staff and by representatives of the Fire, Ambulance, Police, Gas and Electricity Departments in the course of their normal duties.
7. A Home Safety Competition was held for schools - "Spot the Faults" and provide a slogan for home safety.
246 entries were received from pupils of 8 schools in the age group 7 - 11 years.
The Home Safety Challenge Cup was won by Crossflatts School.

Future Activities

It is intended to provide a float at each of the three principal Galas in the district, dealing with electrical hazards, and carrying the slogans "Get Switched On" but "Play It Safe".

SUMMARY OF ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS
for SHIPLEY - 1966 (comparative)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	340	347	389
Fatal	3	4	6
Serious injury	34	28	43
Slight injury	75	86	91
Without injury	189	192	197
Dogs	39	37	52

Persons killed or injured

Classified (a. Killed. b. Seriously injured. c. Slightly injured.)

	<u>1966</u>			<u>1965</u>			<u>1964</u>		
	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Pedestrians	1	14	32	3	10	24	3	16	34
Pedal cyclists	-	1	9	-	2	6	-	4	6
Mopeds and scooters	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	5	8
Motor cyclists	-	3	11	-	4	18	1	5	13
Pillion - scooters	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
- motor cycles	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	3
Sidecar passengers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drivers - car or taxi	2	9	14	-	6	18	-	10	16
- other vehicles	-	2	5	1	1	6	1	4	8
Passengers - P.S.V.	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	4
- other vehicles	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>
Total persons	<u>4</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>113</u>

Children under 15 years
(included above)

Pedestrians	-	2	11	1	3	12	-	2	19
Pedal cyclists	-	1	6	-	-	2	-	4	3
Passengers	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Pillion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accident occurrence times

Peak accident times were:- 12 noon to 1 p.m. (26), 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. (22) and 11 p.m. to 12 midnight (36).

Saturdays (83) and Fridays (66) were the worst days for accidents.

<u>Causes (attributed)</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Drivers and cyclists	195	194	247
Pedestrians	32	32	47
Passengers	4	7	1
Dogs	53	40	55
Obstructions	3	1	1
Vehicle defects	10	7	7
Roads	9	13	9
Weather	13	28	12
Cause not traced/other factors	21	25	10

Pedestrian crossings

Light controlled	-	1	1
'Zebra'	4	2	10

Road Surface Conditions

Dry	151	153
Wet	127	112
Snow or ice	21	39
Not known	2	6

Speed Limit

30 m.p.h. restriction	278	290
40 m.p.h. restriction	21	14
No speed limit	2	6

* Junction and type of control

'T'	57	53	152
'Y'	5	6	14
Cross-roads	11	18	59
Roundabouts	3	1	21
Police or authorised person	-	-	1
Traffic lights	4	8	24
Halt sign	3	7	12
Slow sign	4	1	3

* Personal injury accidents only for 1965 and 1966.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are two Recuperative Homes for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. Seven Homes are available for the school and pre-school child. There are 11 Recuperative Homes for adults. Thirteen cases were admitted during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This is designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped living in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

Under the original Act, application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but later on accelerated procedure was introduced whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace in an emergency. It was not necessary to utilize this Section during the year, alternative provisions being secured for the few cases that came under consideration.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This is administered by the Divisional Welfare Officer and his staff whose office is opposite the Town Hall in Kirkgate, Shipley.

The Medical Officer of Health is, however, notified on Form B.D.8 of certain blind persons, and the Health Visitors enabled to contact cases where advice (for example, on cataract) is appropriate. The Department also arranged transport and assistance for blind persons to visit the Consultant Ophthalmologist.

A number of physically handicapped persons are included in the provision of chiropody and others associated with voluntary services such as Meals on Wheels. The Welfare Officer notifies the Divisional Medical Officer as new cases are added to the list of handicapped persons. Visits are mutually arranged by the Divisional Welfare Officer and the Divisional Medical Officer to welfare homes within the Division.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free service within the National Health Service designed to assist in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection. The work is essentially micro-biological and the only other pathological investigations

undertaken are those associated with bacteriological and biological problems. Specimens may be submitted by Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Dentists, persons acting on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health such as Health Inspectors and Health Visitors, or representatives of official Bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons. Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings (a) medical and (b) sanitary.

(a) Medical

A comprehensive service is offered for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bacteriological, viral and mycotic infections. Each laboratory can call in the services of a reference laboratory and reference experts whenever a wider knowledge of specialised examination is advisable.

(b) Sanitary Specimens

This work includes bacteriological examination of water, milk, artificial cream, meat, egg products and shellfish. The service usually examines material as offered to the consumer but it also examines specimens taken on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health at any stage of production. Also some foods such as artificial cream proper control can only be secured in this way. Many imported foods are sampled at port of entry.

The above extract from the Guide to the Public Health Laboratory Service indicates the fundamental importance of this service to the local Health Department.

The Public Health Laboratory in Bradford provided full facilities as outlined above. Collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens were both comprehensive and expeditious. A daily service was maintained by a courier from the Department which minimised delay and preliminary telephoned reports from the bacteriologist facilitated investigation in the field. Other advantages were the shorter exclusion of children from school and persons from work and early action in the prevention of infection. Dr. Smith and his staff have given valuable advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	<u>Faeces</u>	<u>Urine</u>	<u>Swabs</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Nose</u>	<u>Throat</u>		
Shipley						
Positive	35	3	-	2	5	45
Negative	179	22	45	47	21	314
Bingley						
Positive	12	-	-	1	1	14
Negative	54	1	-	1	4	60
Baildon						
Positive	8	-	-	-	-	8
Negative	61	5	2	2	-	70
Denholme						
Positive	98	-	-	-	-	98
Negative	122	-	-	-	-	122
Division						
Positive	153	3	-	3	6	165
Negative	416	28	47	50	25	566
Total number of specimens examined in the Division						731

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

During the year provisions were made for the examination of women who, although physically well, may suffer from a pre-cancerous condition known as carcinoma in situ. This can be determined by the taking of cervical smears, a simple and painless examination. Through Dr. McInroy arrangements were made for screening clinics, first at Shipley and thereafter at Bingley, held at weekly and fortnightly intervals and conducted by Drs. Buckle and Ambler respectively.

The service is available to women over 25 and under 50. Patients make application either through their doctors or directly to the Health Department by letter or telephone. The medical practitioner is informed of the pathologist's report should there be any abnormality which necessitates further procedure. Any report positive for malignancy is telephoned directly on receipt to the general practitioner and the patient advised to contact her own doctor.

Arrangements were made during the year to undertake examination at factories, since the incidence in economic classes 4 and 5 of the population is high. The response has been impressive and it is hoped by re-examination of these patients at 3 or 5 yearly intervals to prevent much unnecessary suffering and loss of life. Women patients are also inspected in the course of the examination for the presence of breast cancer and instructed in the means of prevention.

	Somerset House	Myrtle Park	Total
No. of sessions held during the year	47	4	51
No. of patients attending for first time during the year	1,187	74	1,261
Total number of smears taken	1,186	74	1,260
No. of patients with positive smears	5	-	5
No. of patients referred to general practitioners for ? breast tumours	-	1	1

CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

Following discharge of the patient from hospital, local authority help is most frequently sought as a supportive service to the family doctor by way of home care or convalescence. The District Nurse has available a substantial range of equipment classified as nursing aids, for example, special beds, wheel chairs, chain and pulleys, commodes, and walking aids. In 1966 560 items of equipment as nursing aids were issued on loan. Prospective discharge of the patient is provided by the Hospital Almoner who advises the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerical staff by telephone and or letter. One Health Visitor maintains liaison with the Consultant Physician at his out-patient departments at Bradford hospitals, and a Consultant advises the Health Visitor on the discharge of diabetic cases from the appropriate clinic.

The laundry service for incontinent patients provides sheets, draw sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses. The District Nurse notifies the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerk where service is required and gives an indication of requirements. Collection and delivery of soiled or clean laundry respectively is arranged on Tuesdays and Fridays and the laundry packed on the previous day for collection by van on the following morning. Clean laundry is delivered and the soiled laundry, packed in disposable bags, transferred to Thornton View where the laundry service proper is initiated. During the year service was given to the following cases:-

Shipley	51	Baildon	28
Bingley	34	Denholme	3

Division 116

New cases during the year 86 Cases discontinued 83

DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

In 1966 the Local Health Authority provided a Day and Night Nursing Service for the following types of patients:-

- (a) Patients suffering from carcinoma usually of a terminal nature.
- (b) Patients suffering from other forms of chronic illness in respect of which financial responsibility is accepted by the West Riding County Council.

The Scheme was intended to meet the needs of patients for short periods during terminal illness or other exceptional circumstances.

Many relatives prefer to help nurse the patient themselves for varying reasons. Nevertheless, when illness is protracted, additional

help is sometimes a necessity and this service covers such needs.

Women with some nursing experience are employed on a part-time basis and auxiliary workers are the nucleus of what is an expanding service. They are willing to cover cases at short notice, which is essential in this type of work.

During 1966 14 cancer cases and 46 other cases were covered,

HEALTH EDUCATION

The contribution which Health Education should make to health has four main sub-divisions :-

1. Advice about specific preventive measures such as vaccination and immunisation, needing individual co-operation on a limited number of occasions.
2. Inculcation of habits and attitudes promoting health and preventing disease, for example, refraining from smoking; washing hands after visits to the lavatory; preventing overweight; taking exercise; the complex task of bringing up children.
3. Education to understand the need for community health measures, for example clean air, good housing, full yet responsible use of all the available health services.
4. Education to seek advice from the doctor at an early stage for certain conditions.

High priority should continue to be given to the health education of mothers. A truer understanding of cancer and methods for early detection is needed. Dental health should be promoted as part of general health education. Health Education should persevere in educating the public about suitable types of footwear. There is need for a continued campaign on the current policy on mental illness. More education is needed about the emotional needs of parents and children. Accident prevention, noise prevention, clean air, fluoridation and social and food hygiene are topics on which there is a constant need to awaken public conscience. The managerial and workers side of industry and commerce should be encouraged to give more education on prevention of illness and accidents. The health education of immigrants should receive continuing special attention. More education is needed to discourage over-eating and healthy use of leisure at all ages, with special attention to middle aged men.

All members of the Public Health staff are by nature of their profession health educators. For example, when a District Nursing

Sister washes her hands in a home before carrying out a procedure, she is demonstrating health education. When a Public Health Inspector visits a food shop to advise workers in the handling of food, he also acts as a health educator. Health education may be directed at a person, a group or a community and the media used must vary for each need. The correct approach is difficult to estimate, but without doubt each method has its value.

During 1966 Health Education was undertaken by Health Visitors and their Assistants in schools and clinics. Talks and demonstrations were given and leaflets, posters, cut-outs, sound films and film strips distributed. Expectant mothers, especially primipara and the single girl about to leave school, are groups which receive special attention.

Members of the staff have given talks to voluntary organisations within the Division and served on Home Safety, Road and Old Peoples Welfare Committees and were actively engaged in the health educational projects which these committees undertook.

A Health Visitor's Programme in Health Education 1966

<u>Clinics</u>		<u>Attendance</u>
8. 1.66	Diet in Pregnancy	18 approx.
22. 2.66	Neo-natal care and artificial feeding	16 "
1. 3.66	'Why Tommy won't eat'	16 "
9. 3.66	Film. 'Childbirth without fear'	14 "
1. 3.66	Weaning Baby	14 "
12. 7.66	Film. 'To Janet a Son'	17 "
19. 7.66	Artificial Feeding	20 "
16. 8.66	Food values, diet in pregnancy	14 "
4.10.66	'Your Good Health' - film strip	16 "
13.12.66	Feeding baby	13 "
30.12.66	Film. 'To Janet a Son'	22 "

<u>Clubs</u>		
4. 1.66	'Everyday Nursing' (Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme)	1
20. 4.66	Young Wives. 'Safety in the Home'	20 "
	Film. 'Take care of the little ones'	

<u>Schools</u>		
24. 1.66	Child Welfare (1)	30 "
26. 1.66	Child Welfare (2)	30 "
4. 4.66	B.C.G. and Tuberculosis	30 "

HOME HELP SERVICE

1. This is essentially a supportive service with special emphasis on care of the aged.

2. Help may be provided for the mother during confinement in the home, or indeed when she is in hospital or maternity home and when family care is needed during her absence.

3. In cases of special disability, for example, acute illness or tuberculosis.

4. The Home Help may also be used in problem families for rehabilitation; the balance of family life may be preserved and fostered by adequate and prompt after-care service well adjusted to the individual family or patient.

The social need is pronounced particularly in industrial areas with large "vulnerable" age groups (e.g. expectant mothers, young children, aged persons). Again, the tradition in these parts has always been for a large number of married women to work and this has increased with modern trends. Indeed, the percentage of women workers must be one of the highest in Great Britain. It is not surprising therefore, that as in previous years the uptake of Home Helps exceeded allocation, and indeed service was only maintained by means of supplementary help generously provided from the County pool at each quarter of the year.

Approximately 50% of the new requests for Home Helps were received from general practitioners: either for short-term help in cases of acute illness or injury, or for long-term help for elderly and infirm patients. The other 50% comprised calls received from Hospital Almoners, the National Assistance Board, Mental Welfare Officers, Social Workers, relatives of aged people living alone, and expectant mothers.

There has been no real shortage of applicants for employment but often there has been difficulty in acquiring staff suitable for the duties required.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Increase on 1965</u>	
Aged	777	35	4.7%
Chronic Sick	111	10	10.0%
Maternity	61	8	15.0%
Others	74	12	17.7%
Total	<u>1,023</u>	<u>65</u>	

Total hours worked 144,744, an increase of 7,030, equivalent of rather more than 3 full-time Home Helps.

These figures show an all round increase of service, with a greater proportionate increase in categories other than the aged. Two day discharges from hospital account for the increase of maternity cases, although mostly these people are satisfied with half day help.

More requests were received for acute cases, either hospital discharges or for help in running the home while the mother was in hospital. The service appears to have been reasonably successful with this type of case, this being reflected in the increase of requests - almost entirely from general practitioners.

Once again, there has been no difficulty in recruiting, but unfortunately not always the type of woman needed. Perhaps a slight recession in local industry has attracted applicants to whom the Home Help Service would have had no appeal if other employment were available.

The Aim of the service throughout the year has been to give new applications immediate attention and install service with the minimum of delay - service a fortnight after discharge from hospital defeats its object. Similarly, if an aged person is ill the need is at once not when the crisis is past.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Shipley 330 cases notified during the year in the Urban District of which the most prevalent were - measles 239, pneumonia 64, scarlet fever 9, whooping cough 8, sonne dysentery 4. 3 salmonella cases were also registered and 2 of infectious encephalitis and 1 of erysipelas.

Bingley 185 cases of infectious disease were notified. Measles 127, whooping cough 23, scarlet fever 19, pneumonia 12, puerperal pyrexia 2, dysentery 1, erysipelas 1. Measles and whooping cough were prevalent throughout the year and scarlet fever in the months of January and February.

Baildon A total of 89 cases notified of which 65 were measles, 7 scarlet fever, 8 pneumonia, 5 whooping cough, 4 sonne dysentery and 1 erysipelas. Measles in Baildon was commoner in the early part of the year.

Denholme A total of 131 cases notified of which 61 were sonne dysentery, 53 measles, 12 pneumonia, 2 encephalitis, 2 scarlet fever, 1 salmonella infection. Measles was prevalent in March and April and sonne during the first quarter of the year. The sonne infection was principally in children under 8 years of whom many attended local schools.

SMALLPOX

Variola minor occurred in the Midlands, South Wales, Lancashire and Warwickshire in the early part of the year. The principal effect in this area was the influence on persons proceeding to foreign countries who required vaccination or re-vaccination.

TYPHOID

There were no cases of typhoid during the year; one chronic enteric carrier remains under supervision.

SONNE DYSENTERY

Reference to the figures given above gives an indication of the liability of Sonne to simmer and exacerbate from time to time in this area. The notification of cases bears little relationship to the true incidence of the disease but they do help to locate particular areas of prevalence and families affected. The disease has been more or less endemic in the area for many years advancing and receding over periods of time and occasionally modified by imported strains from outside. The rapidity of spread is largely conditioned by the density of population, density of houses, population of young susceptible children, over-crowding, sub-standard housing, lack of washing facilities and sharing of lavatories. Except in the very young, and occasionally the aged, the disease is rarely lethal. Its persistence is the reflection of our social habits and failure to provide and utilize such washing facilities as are available after visits to the lavatory. The main immediate contributor to the spread of the disease is inadequate hygiene of the finger nails notably in the young.

MEASLES

There is a high morbidity but low mortality. The disease constitutes a nuisance among young children, the complication rate is high with infection of the central nervous system being most serious, and chest and ear sequelae are not infrequent. A vaccine has been produced but will require application at a national level to secure freedom of the community from future outbreaks.

TUBERCULOSIS 1966

During the year 16 new cases of tubercle were notified. Three of these cases were child contacts of a new active case and were considered to have active primary lesions. Of these new cases 4 produced positive sputa. Of the 2 old cases who persistently produced infective sputum one patient is resistant to present chemotherapy but is reasonably well isolated.

The total number of contacts attending the Clinic during the year was 207. 164 attended for the first time. This has shown a downward trend in relationship to the number of patients now in attendance. All works contacts of these patients found to have active disease have been given an opportunity to attend for examination in addition to family contacts.

Mantoux positive school leavers have again attended and those with severe reactions have been re-X-rayed periodically. No active case of tubercle has been found in this group during 1966.

Liaison with the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Security remains very good. Most cases have returned to their former places of employment.

There was a limited Mass Radiography survey carried out during the year but no active case of tuberculosis was found.

The total number of attendances made at the Chest Clinic during 1966 for all types of chest complaints was 1,649.

164 home visits to tuberculous families were paid during the year.

Total contacts attended	...	...	...	207
Total contacts attended for first time	...	...	...	164
B.C.G. vaccinations	...	...	...	59

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total attendances	1806	1688	1649

Notifications

<u>District</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Baildon	1	-	-	2	3
Bingley	2	-	-	-	2
Denholme	-	-	-	-	-
Shipley	8	1	-	2	11
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	11	1	-	4	16
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Numbers on Register

<u>District</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Baildon	32	17	1	2	52
Bingley	43	25	-	3	71
Denholme	8	1	2	3	14
Shipley	92	33	3	4	132
	<u>175</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>269</u>

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Details of Surveys in the Division during the year.

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other	Total
		Active	Inactive		
SHIPLEY					
Public Sessions	753	-	1	3	4
J. Parkinson Ltd.	313	-	1	2	3
Hepworth & Grandage Ltd.	183	1	1	2	4
F. Wigglesworth Ltd.	116	1	-	-	1
C.F. Taylor Ltd.	768	1	1	2	4
Salts Ltd.	717	2	-	4	6
Metal Box Co. Ltd.	396	-	-	3	3
BINGLEY					
Public Sessions	957	1	1	6	8
Wilsden (Public Sessions)	273	-	1	4	5
Cullingworth (Public Sessions)	245	-	-	1	1
Castlefields Industrial Estate	106	-	-	-	-
Bingley Mills Ltd.	198	1	-	-	1
Repton Foundries Ltd.	185	-	1	1	2
TOTALS	5,210	7	7	28	42

VENEREAL DISEASES

The social disease remains a serious problem on a world wide and national scale. Of recent years the incidence in the male has increased several times in certain countries although that does not apply to England. Indeed, in this country the highest concentration occurs in sea ports and centres where large numbers of immigrant labour settle. In this district, however, venereal disease has shown no considerable rise in the teenage group or among older males and females. Confidential information supplied to the Medical Officer of Health of new cases facilitates tracing of contacts and a general assessment of the position periodically. Certain persons, however, remain undetected for various reasons and others seek private sources of treatment.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

There has been concern in certain parts of the country over a rising incidence of this infection. Very close human contact is usually needed to establish the disease and a considerable incubation period - up to a month - may occur before physical signs are evident. The condition may be confused with urticaria, skin allergies and other conditions. The spread is usually in the home, although occasionally institutions are affected. In this Division, the appropriate medicaments are usually provided and facilities for the cleansing of children and young persons undertaken at clinics if not present in the home. From time to time we use the services of the disinfestation centre, Bradford, for certain adult and family groups.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local Authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Tuberculosis lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves the medical practitioner and the Health Department in a considerable range of preventive work and maintenance of personal records.

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Number of persons who completed a course of
vaccination or immunisation in 1966

	Born in the years					1957	1952	Totals
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	-61	-56	
DIPHTHERIA								
Primary	256	410	25	13	4	10	-	718
Reinforcing	-	-	9	7	563	25	-	604
WHOOPING COUGH	331	426	27	15	-	-	-	799
POLIO MYELITIS								
Oral - 3rd dose	244	431	46	21	19	34	6	801
1 dose after 3:5:8 alk			623	14	102	715	9	1463

	Age at date of vaccination						15 yrs. +	Totals
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.		
SMALLPOX								
Primary	14	208	87	27	14	27	27	404
Revaccination	-	-	-	-	-	3	55	58

Number of persons at 31st December, 1966, who had
then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other

	Born in the years					1957	1952	Totals
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	-61	-56	
DIPHTHERIA	254	891	953	933	846	4433	3558	11868
WHOOPING COUGH	256	891	943	922	823	3463	1694	8992

MENTAL HEALTH

During the year Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned with the admission to hospital of the following:-

Informal patients	87
Patients under detaining section of the Act	49
	<u>136</u>

In addition arrangements were made for 4 short-stay patients on an informal basis.

Cases referred to Local Authority were as follows:-

From General Practitioners	66
From Hospital for After-Care	112
From Out Patients or Day Hospitals	39
From Police	4
From Local Education Authority	10
From Other Sources	100
	<u>331</u>

Psychiatric Hospitals

High Royds Hospital, Menston serves this catchment area, and in addition patients are admitted to Scalebor Park, Burley in Wharfedale.

Out-Patient Clinics

Salts Hospital - Dr. G.A. Dransfield - Thursday p.m. weekly.

94 new cases were seen at the clinic this year in addition to patients already attending.

Bingley Hospital - Dr. P.M.J. O'Brien - Tuesday a.m. fortnightly.

26 new cases were seen at the clinic this year in addition to patients already attending.

A Mental Welfare Officer is in attendance at both clinics in order that any referrals may be made, as required by the consultant.

In addition to the above clinics, patients from this Division are attending the Consultant Psychiatrists Clinics at the Bradford Hospitals.

Subnormal Services

Westwood Hospital and its associates serve this catchment area. Dr. D.A. Spencer, the Medical Director, holds Out-patient clinics weekly.

Training Centres

Patients from this area attend Branchaw View, Keighley, and Lindley House, Bradford.

37 Subnormal patients from the Division attend training centres.

Number of mentally subnormal patients not attending Training Centre at the year end who were in full or part-time employment, or were suitably and adequately employed at home:-

Males - 8

Females - 13

The Glen Social Club

This club, which meets every Tuesday evening from 7 - 9 p.m., has been in existence since September 1961. At first the meetings were held in the Glen Room of the Victoria Hall, Saltaire, Shipley, and it was from this that the club was so named.

During 1962 the club changed its venue, and a room at the Child Welfare Clinic, Somerset House, was used, and has been ever since. This is more centrally placed and has better amenities. The average weekly attendance is 20 but there are half as many again on the register, for special events and occasions a maximum attendance may be expected.

For the first time, in January of this year we held a dinner at the County Restaurant, Bradford, when 36 members attended. This evening continued with a visit to the pantomime. This proved to be one of the highlights of the club year.

We have had two evening drives, when we visited Wetherby and Fewston. The meetings have been varied, we have had guest speakers on a variety of subjects and film shows. Added to this we have the usual games evenings. Last year group discussions were started and we have continued with these when we have had the opportunity. We have had a variety of topics to discuss and it has shown that many of the new members have been able to achieve a greater measure of socialisation and integration by participating in these discussions.

An interesting insight into the views of members of the club was provided by giving each member a sheet of paper which was headed with the question 'Why do you come to the club'. Members were asked to write their answers as fully as possible and to return them the following week in the envelope provided. In this way the contributors could offer their viewpoint anonymously. Without exception each member expressed appreciation of the company and companionship within the club, some do so to the exclusion of any mention of the various club activities. One member said the club had been 'an oasis in a desert'.

In December 1966, a Christmas party was provided by the Manager and staff of a local Restaurant. Thirty members were entertained to dinner and we were provided with a cabaret and dance to round off a splendid evening.

We note with interest that not one member of our club has had to be re-admitted to hospital this year.

General Practitioner Attachment

In line with other departments of the Health Service, i.e. Health Visitors and District Nurses, it was decided to attach Mental Welfare Officers to medical practices. This scheme has been going for about six months, and already appreciation has been expressed by a number of General Practitioners, and it has provided even better liaison than previously.

General Observations and Comments

It can be noted that the service has continued to expand. The number of patients referred to the department increases with each year, and as it continues to increase, an addition to the staff can be envisaged.

Excellent liaison has been maintained with the Consultant Psychiatrists, hospitals and other agencies.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector
Mr. R. Walker

During the course of 1966 there have been no particular highlights in the environmental health field, but it has, nevertheless, been a year when the calls on the Public Health Inspectors' time and expertise have been many and varied.

Looking back over the year at the work which has been carried out, the department can, I think, gain some satisfaction from the contribution which they have made towards improving environmental health conditions in Shipley. In particular a good deal of time has been spent on the inspection of houses in clearance areas and the slum clearance programme has continued at a satisfactory rate of progress. A large proportion of the Inspectors' time was also spent on the inspection of houses and giving advice to occupants in 2 new Smoke Control Areas, the Orders for which became operative on 1st November 1966.

The department has been fortunate in that throughout the year they have been at full establishment. On the 1st April 1966 Mr. F. Jones of Bradford commenced work with the department as a Technical Assistant. His duties are varied but he has special responsibilities for rodent control, disinfestation and smoke control surveys. The appointment of a Technical Assistant enabled the District Inspectors to be relieved of some duties which had been time consuming, and gave them time for other work which had been neglected.

In April the work within the department was reorganised so that each District Inspector spent one week carrying out meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and 2 weeks on his district. Some readjustment was also made to the separate districts, as a result of this reorganisation more time has been made available for the inspection of premises under the provisions of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.

I am still not satisfied with the number of inspections which we have been able to carry out in food premises, and I wish more time could be devoted to the sampling of food. It is regrettable that these important aspects of our work are somewhat neglected. In this connection it is interesting to note that the public seems to be becoming increasingly aware of the importance of good standards of food hygiene, this is obvious from the number of complaints which we receive concerning food which it is alleged is unfit or is not of the quality demanded.

I wish to express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation which I have received during the year from the staff of the Health Department, officers in other departments and the Members of the Council.

HOUSING

The rate of clearance of unfit houses has proceeded throughout the year in accordance with the Council's programme. In fact, the Council is somewhat ahead of its scheduled programme. Most of the inspections were carried out in the Crag Road Area (275 houses) and the Valley Road Area (140 houses), both of these areas were represented during the course of the year. The policy of acquiring houses by agreement, before the Compulsory Purchase Order is made, has continued. A number of public enquiries were held during the year, and objectors to the Order had the opportunity to state their objections. In all instances the Orders were confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Since 1953 the number of back-to-back houses in the town has been reduced from 2574 to 1056. The following table gives the number of back-to-back and blind back houses in each of the five wards in the town at the 31st December, 1966.

Central	72
North	26
East	268
South	572
West	118
	<hr/>
	1,056
	<hr/>

During the year 242 houses were demolished. 121 families comprising 289 persons were rehoused.

A number of individual houses had Closing Orders made on them during the year. There were four houses in this category; four families totalling six persons were rehoused.

Houses Closed - Section 17 Housing Act 1957 - 24 Taunton Street
26 Taunton Street
30A Belmont Crescent
The Cottage,
Aireville Drive

Part of House Closed - Section 18 Housing Act 1957 - None

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council authorised 30 Improvement Grants made up of 17 Standard Grants and 13 Discretionary Grants. These figures are 50% down on the previous year and it may well be that we shall see a further decline in the number of grants applied for since most of the owner/occupiers who considered that their houses were worth improvement have now carried out the work. There are powers under the Housing Act, 1964 for local authorities to declare 'Improvement Areas' and within these areas the local authority can, if necessary, serve notices making the provision of standard improvements compulsory. The administrative procedure for bringing into operation an 'Improvement Area' is in my opinion, cumbersome, and a period of 5 years may elapse between the declaration of the area and its being brought fully into effect. A small number of local authorities have declared 'Improvement Areas' but I am of the opinion that if the Government is really keen on improving the country's stock of older houses, on any large scale, that the administrative procedure must be streamlined and simplified.

Since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme, 539 grants have been approved, 275 Standard and 264 Discretionary.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding has ceased to be an acute problem, and it is only on rare occasions that a case of statutory overcrowding is discovered. Close co-operation is maintained with the Housing Office and other sections of the department, so that all premises where overcrowding may exist are inspected.

On the 31st December, 1966, 121 families without separate housing accommodation were applicants for Council houses.

Housing Development to 31st December, 1966

Private Builders

Since 1946 private builders have completed 881 dwellings and provided 76 housing units by conversion to flats; 79 have been constructed this year.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New houses erected during the year - 123

Houses provided up to 31st December 1966 - Permanent	2,338
Conversion.	12
	<hr/>
	2,350
	<hr/>

Housing Inspections, 1966

Number of houses inspected - sale to Council	201
Number of houses inspected	644
Visits in respect of overcrowding	10
Houses in multiple occupation	9
Re-inspections	53
Removals to Council houses	6
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	189

Housing Defects Remedied, 1966

Roofs repaired	29
Plastered walls repaired	47
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	65
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	37
Rain water pipes renewed	43
Chimneys and flues repaired	19
Miscellaneous defects remedied	98

The points which I made last year, explaining the reason for the figures in the above table being low, are still valid. These factors are:-

- (i) The Council's Clearance Programme, which is rapidly securing the demolition of the sub-standard houses in the town.
- (ii) The continuance of the Improvement Grant Scheme.
- (iii) The rising proportion of owner/occupiers.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food Hygiene

The following table indicates the number of inspections which have been made at the various types of food premises in the town. I said in my opening remarks that I was dissatisfied with the number of inspections which had been made to food premises, and I had hoped to be able to report this year that more time had been spent on this important aspect of our duties. The total number of inspections is approximately 50% up on 1965, but it falls far short of the figure which I should like to see. I am convinced that the surest method of ensuring good standards of hygiene throughout the town, is by the regular routine visits by the District Inspectors to all food premises.

During the year improvements were carried out in a number of food premises. So far as new premises are concerned, we have endeavoured, at the planning stage, to ensure that the premises comply in all respects with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Suggestions and modifications recommended by the department have in many cases been implemented.

Visits to Food Premises

	<u>Inspections</u>
Milk Retailers -- sampling	54
Manufacture of sausages etc.)	34
Butchers' shops	
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' premises	8
Fried Fish Shops	3
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	9
Bakehouses	6
Grocers' Shops	75
Markets	26
Licensed premises	5
Cafes, Restaurants	15
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' premises	2
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only	5
Industrial Canteens	1
Wholesale premises	9
School Canteens	7
Mobile Shops	2
Food complaints - visits	12
	<hr/>
	273
	<hr/>

Food Complaints

During the year 20 complaints were made to the department by members of the public concerning various foods sold in the town. All these foods were alleged to be unfit or not of the quality demanded, the complaints were all investigated and appropriate action was taken.

The increasing number of complaints which the department is receiving concerning foodstuffs does, I think, reflect the fact that the public are becoming more hygiene conscious and in many cases they are not prepared to accept poor standards. This is an attitude which I welcome, and I am sure that standards of hygiene will continue to improve if the housewife 'makes a fuss' when she observes mal-practices or buys food which is not of the quality demanded.

The following table gives details of the complaints received and the action taken.

During the year a total of 2 tons 4 cwts. 1 lb of tinned foods etc. were voluntarily surrendered by shops and certified by the department as unfit for human consumption.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

<u>Product</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Mineral water	Faint taste of petrol	Warning letter to producer
Pork Pie	Carbonaceous material in meat	Warning letter to producer
Tin of Tomatoes	Contained a large beetle	Warning letter to Importers
Tin of Baked Beans	Alleged to contain cigarette end	Not proved
Pre-packed steak & kidney pie	Mouldy - sold after Manufacturers expiry date	Warning letter to Shopkeeper
Carton of Fresh Cream	Sour	Warning letter to Shopkeeper
Fruit Malt Loaf	Mouldy	Warning letter to Shopkeeper
Milk Loaf	Mouldy	Warning letter to Shopkeeper

Cooked Fish	Unsavoury	No action
Pre-packed Chicken	Unsound	Warning letter to Shopkeeper
Packet of Potato Crisps	Contained a piece of chalk	Warning letter to Producer
Pre-packed Ham	On sale after Manufacturers expiry date	Verbal warning to Shopkeeper
Brown Loaf	Pellets of old dough in loaf	Verbal warning to Producer
Ice Cream Cone	Discolouration in biscuit	Verbal warning to Producer
Cooked Fish Cake	Hard and dry	Warning letter to Producer
Curd Tart	Contained a piece of wire	Warning letter to Producer
Raw Liver	Growth in liver	Unsuccessful prosecution. Sec. 8 Food & Drugs Act 1955
Pre-packed Steak & Kidney Pie	Mouldy - sold after Manufacturers expiry date	Successful Prosecution of Shopkeeper - £5 fine
Devon Split Pastry	Contained insect	Warning letter to producer
Tin of Pork Luncheon Meat	Meat discoloured - faulty canning	Taken up with Importers

Sampling

Shipley is not a Food and Drugs Authority and the majority of the sampling under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is undertaken by the W.R.C.C. Dept. of Weights and Measures and Consumer Protection. During the year 41 samples of milk and 19 samples of other foods were taken; all were satisfactory.

The selective bacteriological sampling of foods and the testing of equipment and utensils for efficient washing can do much to improve the general standards of hygiene in food premises. There is a good deal of scope for work in this field in the town, when time permits.

The following table shows the number of milk samples which were taken in the town, and which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the prescribed bacteriological examination.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Void</u>
Methylene Blue Test	115	96	16	3
Phosphatase Test	63	63	-	-
Brucella Abortus Ring Test	90	Negative 73	Positive 17	-
Brucella Abortus cultures	79	" 78	1	-

During the year 90 samples of raw milk were taken and submitted to the Ring Test to determine the presence of Brucella Abortus. 73 were negative and 17 were positive. A notice was served on one producer requiring him to send all his milk for heat treatment until the infection was traced. The affected cow was subsequently traced and sent for slaughter. We have now only one milk producer in the district. This producer is most co-operative in trying to ensure that his herd is kept free from Brucellosis. When he purchases an addition to his herd he arranges for the department to take samples to ascertain if the cow is clear. Since this procedure has been adopted there has been an improvement in the situation.

Records indicate that Brucellosis is still widespread throughout the country. It is hoped, therefore, that the Government's new measures will effect an improvement. These measures will take time before they are effective, and since there is a risk if people drink raw milk, the Government should resist the pressures from the Trade, and make it a statutory requirement that all milk is pasteurised or sterilised before sale.

45 samples of milk were submitted to the T.T.C. Test, one of the recommended tests to determine the presence of antibiotics in milk; 43 were negative and 2 were positive.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year:-

Distributors of milk	24
Dairies	2
Premises at which milk is sold only in sealed bottles	62
Total	<u>88</u>

Non-resident Distributors numbered 32

Licences to deal in designated milks are now issued by the W.R.C.C. acting as Food and Drugs Authority.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table indicates that there has been a substantial increase in the throughput at the abattoir this year, the total figure is 44,526 animals compared with 33,158, which represents an increase of 34%. A number of persons made application to use the abattoir but this was refused as the abattoir, except for days at the end of the week when the trade do not wish to kill, is being used to capacity.

I made the point in my report last year that in many respects the abattoir falls short of modern standards as regards construction, facilities and equipment. During the year no works of improvement or modernisation were carried out, but normal maintenance work was done. One of the most pressing problems is the inadequacy of the existing sheep lairage accommodation, and efforts must be made to improve this situation.

Since my appointment as Senior Public Health Inspector and until May of this year Mr. F. Carroll had been carrying out the duties of meat inspector at the abattoir on a full time basis. Mr. M. Pedley and Mr. F. Bilney carried out meat inspection duties only on occasions when Mr. Carroll was on leave. Mr. Carroll carried out his duties as meat inspector with enthusiasm, efficiently and in a most conscientious manner. I felt however, that it was necessary, in the interests of the overall efficiency of the department, to re-organise the district inspectors work. This reorganisation necessitated the inspectors going on a rota for meat inspection duties, they spent one week at the abattoir and two weeks on the district, to which they had been allocated. With the benefit of hindsight I am convinced that the decision to do this was correct. Throughout the year a 100% inspection was maintained.

The amount of meat condemned at the abattoir calls for little comment, it is higher than last year but this increase is accounted for by the increase in throughput. In total the amount condemned represents a very small percentage of the throughput.

The income for the financial year ending 31st March, 1967 was £9,117 compared with £6,766 in 1966.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

Animals killed during the year

Beasts	2,835
Calves	1,732
Sheep	36,871
Pigs	3,088
	<u>44,526</u>

The number of cows killed was 430 15.16% of the beasts slaughtered, compared with 5.30% in 1965

0.82% in 1964

1.75% in 1963

2.38% in 1962

Return of Animals slaughtered
and Meat inspected during 1966

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	2,405	430	1,732	36,871	3,088

All disease except Tuberculosis:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	5	99	5
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	627	93	3	5,829	169
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	26.07	21.63	0.46	16.07	5.63

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.12	-	-	-	0.26

CysticercosisCattle

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil

MEAT CONDEMNED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Total weight condemned 1966	11	16	2	5
Total weight condemned 1965	8	1	2	24
Total weight condemned 1964	6	1	1	18
Total weight condemned 1963	4	3	0	22
Total weight condemned 1962	2	6	2	11
Total weight condemned 1961	1	11	2	27

Slaughtermen's Licences

30 Licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1966 has been a busy year for the department implementing the Council's policy for the establishment of Smoke Control areas. It is planned that the whole of the town will be covered by Smoke Control Orders by 1970. On the 1st November, 1966 2 more Smoke Control Orders numbers 7 and 8 were brought into operation. The number 7 Order contained 463 houses, most of them owned by the Council. This Order was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, without modification, on the 24th March, 1966. The number 8 Order comprising some 1,036 houses was confirmed by the Minister on the 13th April, 1966.

Approximately 75% of the district is now covered by Smoke Control Orders and this has been carried out within a period of 6 years. The cost of establishing Smoke Control Areas is now considerably more than it was in the early sixties. This is due principally to the change in Government policy which permitted local authorities to pay grants towards the installation of gas fires, under-floor draught fires, room-heaters, electric storage heaters etc. The change in Government policy was, of course, influenced by the acute shortage of soft coke some two or three years ago which was having an adverse effect on the establishment of Smoke Control Areas throughout the country. The average cost per home for the adaption of fire places, in private houses in the No. 7 Area was £38 and in the No. 8 Area £48.

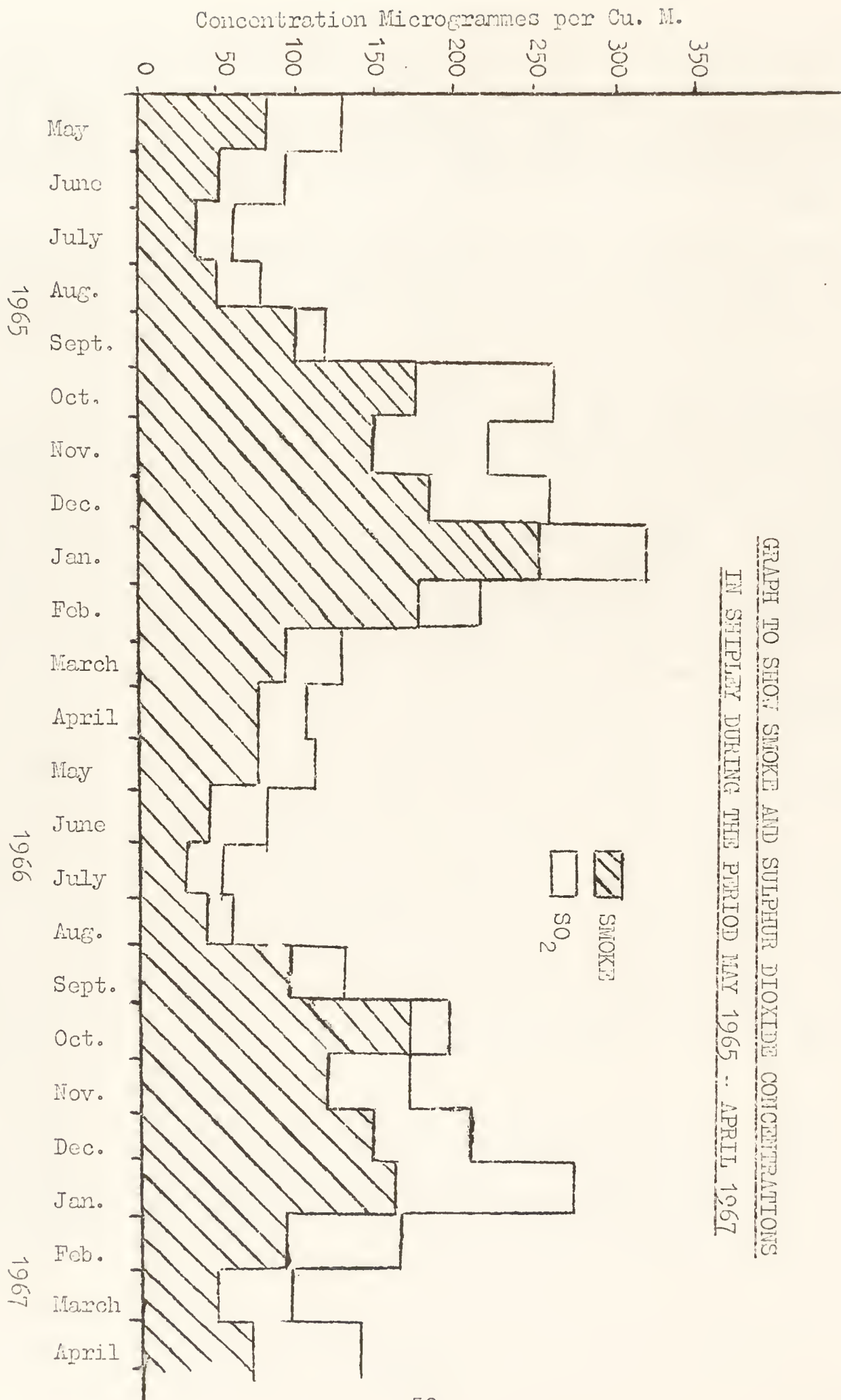
Inspectors from the department, not infrequently, find that some occupiers of houses in Smoke Control Areas, continue to burn bituminous coal after the Order has become operative. These contraventions are normally dealt with by giving a verbal warning or alternatively sending a cautionary letter. I consider that this is a serious matter, there is a proven health risk if bituminous fuel is burned on a domestic appliance. There is no justifiable reason why occupiers of houses in established Smoke Control Areas should burn coal and so pollute the air to the detriment of their neighbours and their own health. To do so is to act irresponsibly and with selfishness and it is a clear contravention of the Clean Air Act, any person so contravening the Act render themselves liable to prosecution. It is the department's statutory duty to administer the Clean Air Act, this I intend to do, and we shall not tolerate a selfish minority who continue to pollute the atmosphere to everyones disadvantage.

So far as industrial pollution is concerned, the year has been uneventful. Generally speaking industrial plant has not given us a great deal of trouble, the department finds that most industrialists are fairly co-operative when pollution problems exist. In this connection a number of industrial premises in the district have

installed new plant or modernised existing plant so that there is less chance of contravening the Act. During the course of the year 49 timed observations were carried out on industrial chimneys and 27 inspections of industrial plant were made. 9 Notices of Offence under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act were served, and in one instance a firm in the town were prosecuted for emitting 'dark smoke'. In this case the Bench imposed a fine of £5.

The department has given advice concerning new boiler plant which has been installed and has kept a close watch on the height of chimneys built to serve new plant. In a number of instances proposed chimneys have been modified in accordance with the department's recommendations.

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide has been operated throughout the year. The apparatus is installed at the Town Hall. A graph is shown which indicates the average monthly levels of pollution of smoke and SO₂ over a period of two years. The graph is interesting, it shows the considerable difference in pollution levels in the winter months compared with the summer months. The graph lays emphasis to the fact that the domestic chimney is largely responsible when high levels of pollution are recorded. Another point worthy of note is that the average pollution in the winter month for 66/67 is substantially lower than the comparable period for 65/66. It is possible that the mild winter experienced last year, together with the extension of the Council's smoke control programme was responsible for this welcome lower level of pollution.



GRAPH TO SHOW SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS
IN SHIPLEY DURING THE PERIOD MAY 1965 - APRIL 1967

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Orders in operation on 31st December, 1966:-

The Shipley No. 1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958

Operative date - 1st September, 1960

Houses - 1,274. Other Premises - 52. 239 acres.

The Shipley No. 2 (Nab Wood) Smoke Control Order, 1961

Operative date - 1st November, 1962.

Houses - 1,480. Other Premises - 49. 535 acres.

The Shipley No. 3 Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st October, 1964.

Houses - 324. Other premises - nil. 25.7 acres.

The Shipley No. 4 (Owlet Hall) Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st November, 1964.

Houses - 954. Other Premises - 27. 170 acres.

The Shipley No. 5 (Bradford Road) Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st November, 1964.

Houses - 880. Other Premises - 22. 282 acres.

The Shipley No. 6 (Leeds Road) Smoke Control Order, 1964.

Operative date - 1st November, 1965.

Houses - 1,124. Other Premises - 41. 254 acres.

The Shipley No. 7 Smoke Control Order, 1965.

Operative date - 1st November, 1966.

Houses - 463. Other Premises - 3. 53.8 acres.

The Shipley No. 8 Smoke Control Order, 1965.

Operative date - 1st November, 1966.

Houses - 1,036. Other Premises - 133. 124.8 acres.

Total to date:-	Houses	- 7,535
	Other premises	- 327
	Acres	- 1684.3

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The principal problem throughout the year has been in trying to retain sufficient refuse collectors so that a reasonable collection service can be maintained. In a large measure the department has had to rely on casual labour to maintain the service; if this casual labour had not been available there would have been serious breakdowns in the service.

The bulk of domestic refuse continues to increase, a higher standard of living, extensions of Smoke Control Orders, the increased use of wrapping materials and throwaway containers, all contribute to this. Refuse collection vehicles which have a high degree of mechanical compression will be an essential requirement for any local authority that wishes to maintain an efficient refuse collection service.

There was an increase in the number of applications the department received to remove additional items of refuse (e.g. furniture). We were able to cope with most of these requests but in a few instances the applicants were referred to a private contractor. An increase was also noted in the number of householders who now require 2 dustbins for the storage of their domestic refuse.

The following table shows the vehicles which were used by the department during the year. A new Karrer Dual/Tip was ordered fairly early in the year and came into service on 1.2.67. The 1952 S & D Side Loader is now kept in reserve for stand-by duty and the other 2 Side Loaders have been disposed of.

VEHICLES IN USE FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Purchased

1952	1	S & D	10 cu.yd.	Side Loader	- House Refuse
1960	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House and Trade Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1963	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1967	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1957	1	Karrier	10 cu.yd.	Side Loader	- Miscellaneous Refuse, Slaughterhouse refuse and manure, furniture etc.

2 second-hand S & D Side Loaders are kept in reserve for stand-by duty (disposed of early in 1967).

Paper Sacks

All new Council flats and maisonettes are being provided with a paper sack system for refuse storage. There is now a total of 880 dwellings using paper sacks.

In some areas, particularly those where the sack holders are sited in compounds, we experienced problems because of misuse. Some tenants were obviously not bothering to fit the sack to the holder and refuse was being deposited on the floors of the compounds. Strong representations were made to the tenants involved and there has been an improvement during the latter part of the year.

During the year an experiment was carried out using plastic sacks instead of paper. At the time the experiment was made the plastic sacks were approximately 1d each less to buy than paper. Financially, therefore, if they were satisfactory in other respects, they were an attractive proposition. The result of the experiment was that we found the plastic sacks tore more easily than paper and there was a tendency for them, when filled with refuse, to slip off the holder.

Trade Refuse

The Council has 246 contracts to remove trade refuse, the income from this source was £754. The charge for trade refuse is 6d per bin and this rate was fixed in 1949. It is an uneconomic figure and consideration was given to revising it. However, in July of last year, the 'credit squeeze' was imposed and the Council felt that the time was not right to revise the charges, the matter therefore has been left in abeyance.

Refuse Disposal

During the year the controlled tipping of refuse was carried out at Gaisby Lane tip. Baildon U.D. continue to utilise our tipping facilities for which an appropriate charge is made.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain suitable quantities of covering material, large quantities of soil, ash etc., are necessary if the tip is to be kept in good order. The cost of rough ashes is high and we only use them when no alternative material is available. As the ash content of domestic refuse diminishes and the paper content increases the task of keeping the tip in good order becomes more complex. During periods of high gusty winds we have the problem of paper blowing out of the tip and into adjoining property to contend with.

Children playing on the tip, after it is closed, still present a problem. We had a number of fires to deal with at the tip during the

year; with one exception they were caused by children. These tip fires seriously dislocate the work at the tip, furthermore they are expensive. It took 10 days to dig one of the fires out and a bulldozer costs £12 per day to run. If this kind of problem occurs often, consideration must be given to the employment of a watchman.

The income from the tip was £456.

Salvage

The following tables give details of the salvaged materials sold and the monthly income. The total amount of paper salvaged is approximately 20 tons less than last year and the income is £404 down. The price the Council receive for waste paper and cardboard was reduced by 10/- per ton in August, and this reduction accounts for the largest proportion of the deficit. Essential repairs had to be carried out to the Paper Baler this year, at a cost of £289.

Salvage 1966-67

<u>1966</u>	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	£.	s.	d.
April	21	9	2	177.	3.	4.
May	29	7	3	261.	6.	11.
June	41	16	3	361.	3.	3.
July	27	14	3	242.	16.	8.
August	35	10	0	304.	7.	0.
September	32	15	0	273.	14.	3.
October	41	5	3	342.	4.	6.
November	35	6	3	294.	3.	3.
December	21	7	1	165.	11.	2.

1967

January	36	18	0	305.	12.	6.
February	35	3	2	290.	8.	2.
March	27	7	1	221.	7.	7.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	386	2	1	£3,239.	18.	7.

WATER SUPPLY

The Rombalds Water Board supply the district with water. The basic source of Shipley's water is Sweet Well and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor. Every domestic dwelling in the town has an internal piped supply of water from the public supply. One premises has a private supply of water.

The following figures, which have been supplied by the Rombalds Water Board, give details of the consumption of water.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,313,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 44.07 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,102,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 36.98 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	= 211,000 gallons

Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies

Monthly samples were taken as routine from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1966 and the results are tabulated below. A sample was also taken of the private supply.

Results of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply (samples)

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. Water</u>	<u>Town Samples</u>		<u>Bradford Supply for</u> <u>Shipley (samples)</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
(Class 1) Highly Satisfactory	9	11	10	10
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	-	-	-	-
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. water</u>	<u>Shipley Collection (samples)</u>	
	<u>Before</u> <u>Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding</u> <u>Reservoir</u>
0-2	10	6
3-25	-	3
26-49	-	-
50 and over	2	1

Chemical Analysis

One sample was taken from a house in the town where the occupier had complained about the quality of the water. The Public Analyst reported that the supply was satisfactory, though the amount of iron and manganese in the water was high.

Plumbo-Solvency

Twelve chemical analyses of water were carried out during the year to ascertain evidence of plumbo-solvent action. Two of the samples showed a lead content, the follow-up samples were satisfactory, and all the other samples indicated that no lead was present in the water.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The number of inspections which have been carried out at Factory premises is disappointingly low. The following figures show the number of factories on the register and the inspections carried out.

Factories with power	186
Factories without power	14
Other premises (site of building operations etc.)	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>203</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a) with mechanical power	8
(b) without mechanical power	3
(c) Outworkers	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>11</u>

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This is the first year since the Act became operative that it has been possible to spend any substantial amount of time on its administration. Even so, fewer primary inspections have been completed than had been expected. Quite a substantial amount of time has been spent in ensuring that all premises that were required to be registered under the Act in fact had registered.

In all the premises inspected, with one exception, some of the provisions of the Act were not being complied with. In most cases contraventions were of a fairly minor character, though in one or two instances a substantial number of contraventions have been found.

More than half the premises inspected had inadequate lighting in part of the premises. Regulations giving minimum standards of illumination for various premises and the different parts of premises would in my view help in raising standards. At the present moment the question of whether lighting is suitable and sufficient is a matter of opinion, and in the absence of regulations the enforcement of reasonable standards is difficult in some instances.

Standards of decoration in many of the offices, shops, passageways, etc., inspected left much to be desired, and the necessary steps have been taken to secure an improvement in this.

During the year 3 accidents were reported under Section 48 of the Act, all these accidents were investigated and in some cases recommendations designed to prevent a similar occurrence, were made to the firms concerned.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	7	74	16
Retail Shops	32	225	39
Wholesale Warehouses	-	10	-
Catering Establishments	3	31	1
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-
Totals	42	342	56

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS
BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT - 214

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Since the appointment of Mr. F. Jones, who has been given special responsibilities in this field, there has been an improvement in this branch of the department's work. Previously, time had precluded the District Inspectors from spending as much time on rodent control as was desirable. Complaints are now investigated with a minimum of delay and the necessary control measures are quickly taken. A total of 887 visits have been made for this purpose.

The main poison which we use to combat rats is 'Warfarin' and usually we achieve successful results with it. I mentioned in my report last year that the department was experiencing some difficulty in eradicating infestations of mice. This was due to the fact that successive generations of mice would appear to have built up a resistance to 'Warfarin'. Rentokil Limited have developed a new poison 'Alphakil' for the control of mice; this poison was marketed last year and the department have been using it with a reasonable amount of success. Mice feeding on Alphakil are rendered unconscious within an hour, sleep is accompanied by a rapid drop in body temperature which leads to the rodent's death overnight. If the overnight temperature exceeds 60°F there is a possibility that the mouse will recover. This new rodenticide is therefore more effective in the winter months, it is nevertheless an important development in the control of mice infestations.

In May and July sewer baiting treatment was carried out in the Saltaire and Moorhead Lane districts of the town. A direct acting poison, fluoracetamide, was used and the work was carried out for the Council by Rentokil Limited. A total of 146 manholes were treated, and as we had heavy infestations of rats in these sections of the sewerage system it was decided to treat the same manholes in May and July. Subsequent inspections indicated that a substantial proportion of the bait had been taken, proving that the exercise was worthwhile. These sewer treatments were the first that had been carried out in the town for a number of years, it is probably the most effective known method of containing the rat population, and it is a policy which I hope to continue.

Complaints of wasps' nests and other insect pests were also dealt with by the department during the year.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Two premises were registered during the course of the year for the boarding of animals.

THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

A number of complaints alleging noise nuisance were investigated during the year. Where it was found necessary informal action was taken to either abate or mitigate the noise.

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food & Drugs Act, 1955
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936
Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120 W.R.C.C.(General Powers)Act, 1951

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933
Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths
Carrying offal through streets
Street Cries
Spitting in Certain Public Places
Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways
Bye-Laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts
Suppression of Litter
Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
Dogs Fouling Footways
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

828 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 226 compared with 1965. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	155
Choked drains or sewers	56
Water supply	29
Defective drains	43
Verminous houses	30
Rat or mice infestations	338
Miscellaneous	<u>177</u>
	<u>828</u>

INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	303
Tents, Vans and Sheds	32
Refuse Receptacles	42
Cinemas	-
Piggeries	6
Verminous or Dirty Houses	38
Means of Escape in case of Fire	25

Clean Air Act:-

(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	49
(2) Plant inspected	27
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	1626
(4) Interviews	920
Shops Act, 1950	6
Rats and mice	887
Sanitary accommodation	67
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	14
Maggot breeding premises	35
Visits to work in progress	232
Cleansing department	66
Salvage depot	25
Refuse Tips	67
Mortuary	3
Accumulations of refuse	185
Insufficient water supply	10
Re Salvage	41
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	439
Interviews	190
Nuisances	505
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	60

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS EXECUTED

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	53
House drains cleared of obstructions	25
House drains repaired	12
House drains encased in concrete	23
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	9
Waste pipes trapped, renewed or disconnected	22
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	10

SUMMARY OF DRAINS TESTED

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	60
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	86
Drains tested by opening up	7

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION - SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

W.C.'s provided (additional)	30
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	10
W.C. pedestals renewed	15
W.C. cisterns provided or repaired	19
Water closets abolished	3
Soil pipes repaired	17
Miscellaneous repairs	23

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:-

- 1 Tripe Boiler
- 1 Bone Boiler
- 1 Fat Melter
- 2 Gut Scrapers

Four inspections were made at these premises during the year.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1966

Statutory Notices

	<u>Outstanding at 31.12.65</u>	<u>Served during 1966</u>	<u>Complied with 1966</u>	<u>Outstanding at 31.12.66</u>
Housing Act 1957	1	3	4	-
Public Health Act 1936	2	5	7	-
Clean Air Act 1956	11	56	53	14

Informal Notices

Housing Act 1957	12	17	25	4
Public Health Act 1936	14	26	32	8
Food Hygiene (Gen)Regs.1960	-	5	2	3
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	-	52	7	45

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector
Mr. J. Aveyard

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1966.

For the first time in several years there has been a full complement of Inspectors during the whole of the year and it was possible to make good progress with the programme of clearance of sub-standard houses. At the end of the year however, Mr. Hinchliffe and Mr. England, two additional Public Health Inspectors, tendered their resignations and their duties with the Council terminated on the last day of the year in both cases.

A complete change of the clerical staff also took place during the course of the year, and whilst the three posts did not fall vacant simultaneously, the administrative work of the department continued with some difficulty at times.

As many inspections as time permitted were carried out, under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and useful progress was made in this direction.

The Smoke Control Programme has continued satisfactorily and with the confirmation of the No. 13 (Crossflatts/Harden) Area, during the year, 74% of the dwellinghouses and 66% of all premises within the district will be included in Smoke Control Areas.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION

It has been possible to continue the routine inspections of food premises, which work was re-commenced at the latter part of the previous year, and most of the premises in the central area of Bingley have received a thorough inspection, where an improvement in the standards of cleanliness and equipment is being realised.

Advantage is taken at every opportunity, during routine inspections and particularly whilst investigating complaints or other anomalies, to introduce an element of educational or advisory technique with management and staff. This may be a labourious and repetitive task, but I am certain that this method is as effective as most, in the long term, to gain advancement in standards. In some instances, during inspections of public houses for example, bacteriological results of swabs taken from the surfaces of drinking glasses and other utensils have been effectively demonstrated to the staffs of such establishments.

The number of complaints received from consumers have reduced somewhat and it has been noticed that the causes are tending to change. Whereas previously the general subject of the complaints were concerned with foreign matter in food, or the deterioration of food whilst "on the shelf", there has of late been an emphasis on complaints of taints in foodstuffs, particularly affecting canned meats. On examination, the meats have been sound, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, no positive action has been possible.

During the many investigations undertaken by the department, the importance of an efficient coding system incorporated on the wrapper or container by the manufacturer of the product, has been a major factor in enabling the investigations to be completed with accuracy and speed.

It has not been necessary to instigate legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act during the year.

There are 274 food premises within the district, which includes the following:-

Catering establishments,	46
Retail shops,	215
Bakehouses,	13
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream,	70
Number of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products, potted or preserved foods,	12
Number of inspections of food premises,	121
Number of contraventions reported,	266
Number of premises concerned,	77

Improvements Effected in Food Premises:

Washing facilities provided,	5
Floors repaired,	6
Wall surfaces repaired,	7
Premises cleansed or redecorated,	12
Miscellaneous improvements,	1

The amount of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption, is as follows:-

Tinned Ham,	274	lbs.	10	oz.
" Corned Beef,	4	"		
" Ox Tongue,	6	"	16	"
" Fish,	2	"		
" Vegetables,	4	"	10	"
Jams and Fruit Preserves,	8	"		
Jointed Meat (inc. 2 hind quarters),	267	"		
Kidneys,	14	"		
Whole Chicken,	14	"	8	"
Rice Pudding,			8	"
Frozen whole egg,	28	"		

Vans and Stalls:

The re-siting of the weekly market to the western end of Myrtle Place and away from the main trunk road is an improvement from the point of view of the risk of contamination of food, and it is hoped that in the absence of permanent accommodation, it will not be necessary to revert to the previous site.

The Airedale Agricultural Show, held each year in Myrtle Park was the subject of consideration by the Health and Sewage Committee and it is pleasing to note that help was offered to the Show Committee towards the provision of a better standard of toilet accommodation for the one-day show. The mobile toilet unit which was hired, proved to be successful and has given an indication of what might be arranged for future years.

Food stalls and marquees used for food preparation are inspected during the course of the event.

The number of mobile vans used for the sale of food within the urban district and registered with the Council is now 7.

Poultry Packing:

Whilst it is impossible and impracticable to inspect the table poultry being processed and packed at the two packing stations in the district, endeavours have been made to maintain good hygienic conditions at the places of slaughter and packing.

The poultry packing premises situated at Harecroft, is of a satisfactory standard, the structures and internal arrangements being in good order. The drainage effluent is dealt with at private works and a regular watch is kept on these to avoid the occurrence of nuisance.

The second poultry station at Cullingworth was far from satisfactory and the use of these premises for the slaughter and dressing of poultry, was discontinued during the year.

Milk Supply:

Regular sampling of farm bottled milk has been maintained. The samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

By far the greater proportion of time is devoted to the isolation of cattle with Brucella Abortus infection and the prevention of milk from such cows being retailed in the farm bottled supplies, but it is unfortunate that this time consuming work will continue, to be necessary, as long as the unrestricted sale of infected animals is tolerated, or some form of eradication scheme is undertaken.

Details of milk samples and results are given below:-

	<u>Number</u> <u>Examined</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>
Methylene Blue Test,	32	32	-
Brucella Abortus Ring			
Test,	791	Negative: 569	Positive: 222
Brucella Abortus Culture,	776	" 697	" 79
Antibiotic Test,	30	30	-

Water Supplies:

I am indebted to Mr. Haslock, the Council's Water Engineer, for supplying the following information:-

The Council are water undertakers for the whole area at present (except in respect of Harden, Crossflatts and Eldwick, which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation, and the Branksome Drive area, which is supplied by Shipley Urban District Council).

In addition, approximately 50% of the total volume is obtained in bulk from Bradford.

The main sources of supply within the district are springs on St. Ives Estate and in Ruin Bank Wood, moorland gathering ground on Harden Moor and St. Ives Estate, Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth.

The estimated population supplied with water is 18,920, with an average daily consumption of 649,000 gallons. Trade consumption is 176,000 gallons per day, which represents an average daily consumption of 9 gallons per head. The average daily domestic consumption is 34.3 gallons per head.

Sampling of water from all sources has continued during the year and samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination, chemical analysis and for testing for plumbo solvency.

Many private supplies still exist within the district and efforts have been made to improve or replace these supplies wherever possible.

<u>Samples by the Water Engineer</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Treated Waters,	46	1
Raw Waters,	32	17
Chemical,	3	1 (high in iron content).

Samples of water from all public supplies have been taken by the department at regular intervals during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. It has also been necessary to take samples for chemical analysis in conjunction with bacteriological samples from the public supplies serving Eldwick, Gilstead and parts of Bingley, during a period when this particular supply was regularly in a discoloured condition. With the co-operation of the Bradford Water Undertaking who supply the water for distribution to the above-mentioned parts of the district, the problem of discolouration appears to have been resolved.

There are some 200 premises, most of which depend upon water supplies from private sources, and although some are comparatively satisfactory supplies, there are those which cause concern from time to time, and all are sampled as frequently as possible, for bacteriological examination and when necessary for chemical analysis. Where unsatisfactory results are obtained, careful investigations are carried out, with a view to improving the quality of the water, which in most cases is obtained by eliminating the causes of pollution.

Routine plumbo solvency tests are undertaken on all public supplies and although the proportion of dwellings with lead services, is dwindling, this type of testing will be necessary for some time yet.

Samples taken by Public Health Inspectors:-

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Public Supplies,	5	-	197	11
Private Supplies,	6	1	26	39
Plumbo Solvency,	24 (all satisfactory)			

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Atmospheric Pollution:

Daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration are taken from instruments situated at the Town Hall in co-operation with the Ministry of Technology's Warren Spring Laboratory which relate to volumetric measurements.

Another form of measurement involving the measurement of rainfall and the solids deposited in same, are taken monthly in Myrtle Park.

The appropriate figures for each of the above types of measurements are tabulated below in respect of each month:-

<u>Town Hall</u>			<u>Myrtle Park</u>	
	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>(Microgrammes</u>	<u>Dioxide</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Solids</u>
	<u>per cu.m.</u>	<u>(Microgrammes</u> <u>per cu.m.)</u>		<u>mg/m²d.</u>
January:	Average, 187	271		
	Highest, 474	494		
	Lowest, 48	136	1.8	91.1
February:	Average, 122	197		
	Highest, 680	442		
	Lowest, 22	65	5.09	207
March:	Average, 45	113		
	Highest, 121	176		
	Lowest, 11	72	.994	113
April:	Average, 36	129		
	Highest, 75	196		
	Lowest, 26	72	4.49	220
May:	Average, 36	124		
	Highest, 97	412		
	Lowest, 10	65	3.59	173.1
June:	Average, 29	105		
	Highest, 77	223		
	Lowest, 10	55	2.6	121
July:	Average, 15	92		
	Highest, 31	137	1.8	92.3
	Lowest, 6	46		

Town Hall

	<u>Smoke</u> <u>(Microgrammes</u> <u>per cu.m.</u>	<u>Sulphur</u> <u>Dioxide</u> <u>(Microgrammes</u> <u>per cu.m.)</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Solids</u> <u>mg/m²d.</u>
<u>August:</u>	Average, 25	86		
	Highest, 53	281	4.58	131
	Lowest, 5	37		
<u>September:</u>	Average, 65	139		
	Highest, 313	373	2.254	85.8
	Lowest, 8	60		
<u>October:</u>	Average, 105	208		
	Highest, 215	317	3.94	93
	Lowest, 17	59		
<u>November:</u>	Average, 73	169		
	Highest, 304	395	2.65	169
	Lowest, 8	70		
<u>December:</u>	Average, 89	136		
	Highest, 647	548	3.7	216.02
	Lowest, 10	25		

Industrial Pollution:

With two exceptions, the point has now been reached when it can be said that the pollution of the air within the district from industrial sources, is negligible, compared to ten years ago when the Clean Air Act came into being. Since then all factories have either converted or replaced their furnaces so as to burn bituminous coal more efficiently, or have changed to other forms of fuel. The results on looking back have been remarkable to say the least. Looking forward, the possibility of eliminating not only smoke, but the damaging grit and sulphurous compounds from our environment may now be in sight if not within our immediate reach, when it may be reasonable to assume that the air we breath may be as near pure as it is physically possible to achieve in a civilised community.

Domestic Smoke Control:

The Smoke Control Programme is progressing steadily. The No. 13 Smoke Control Order which covers the areas of Crossflatts and Harden was the subject of a Public Inquiry on the 24th May, 1966.

This Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 29th July, 1966, and becomes operative on the 1st September, 1967.

Although the supplies of gas coke for the improved open fires can no longer be relied upon, this type of fuel is now being replaced by the premium solid fuels which are now in good supply. It was not therefore necessary to "designate" the improved open fire when the Council made the No. 13 Smoke Control Order. The direct acting electric fires are still of course "designated" on a national scale by the Ministry, and these appliances do not rank for the payment of grant.

Over 70% of the applications for grant towards the cost of altering heating appliances are in respect of "piped" or "wired" fuels.

A summary of the progress of the programme of smoke control areas is given below:-

<u>Year Made</u>	<u>No. of Orders</u>	<u>Date Confirmed</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1960	1	1961	1962	93
"	2	1961	1962	1151
1961	3	1962	1962	40
1962	4	1962	1963	847
"	5	1962	1963	180
"	6	1962	1963	55
1963	7	1963	1964	75
"	8	1963	1964	100
"	9	1963	1964	50
"	10	1964	1964	192
"	11	1964	1964	1374
1964	12	1965	1965	1143
1965	13	1966	1967	1527

Inspections in connection with Smoke Control Areas:-

Dwellings inspected in proposed Smoke Control Areas,	421
" " " confirmed " " "	571
Visits to survey instruments,	222
Other visits re atmospheric pollution,	171
Visits to other smoke nuisances (Section 16),	19

Industrial Premises:

No. of observations of factory chimneys,	23
" " contraventions under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations,	15
" " inspections of boiler plants,	8

Caravan Sites:

There is one licensed caravan site for 40 caravans, this being situated at Eldwick. There are two other licensed sites for single caravans only.

The Goit Stock Site (previously for 66 caravans) has not been re-licensed and disappointingly slow progress has been made by the new owner of the site, in carrying out the necessary works.

Mortuary:

Repairs have been necessary to the roof of the mortuary, which involved re-felting same and repairing the parapet walls.

Number of bodies received during the year, 32

Rodent and Pest Control:

Treatment of the Council's sewers is undertaken three times per year for the destruction of rats. Approximately 10% of the sewer manholes are baited each 4 monthly period, which involves some 100 baiting points. This year, the work has been carried out under contract by a private specialist firm.

174 properties were treated and 192 inspections in connection with surface infestations were made. Except for one or two particular sewers the majority of the sewers in Bingley are now free of rodent infestation.

Sanitary Accommodation:

Considering the extensive rural character of the Bingley area, the proportion of water closet accommodation is surprisingly high. Nevertheless, the existence of nearly 100 pail closets on farms and in remote places is a source of difficulty and it is not easy to get men who are willing to empty them. Owners are being encouraged whenever possible to do voluntary conversion with the aid of Improvement Grants or Conversion Grants.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the

farms. Owing to the scattered nature of the district there are numerous septic tanks in the area and these are de-sludged on application in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Rivers and Streams:

A number of cases of stream pollution were remedied and close liaison is maintained with the Catchment Board Authority. With the development of the separate drainage system for foul drainage and surface water, the incidence of pollution is increasing. There is one public swimming bath and one paddling pool.

Industrial Hygiene:

The following is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft Components	Motor Repairing
Artificial Silk Manufacture	Paint Grinding
Baking	Paper & Cardboard Manufacture
Battery Making	Paper Pressing
Blacksmith	Poultry Dressing
Bleach Bottling	Plastic Moulding
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Reed and Heald Making
Burling and Mending	Plaster Fillers & Silk
Carpet Making	Flock Manufacture
Concrete Block Manufacture	Printing and Bookbinding
Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing	Rag Flock Manufacture
Dry Cleaning of Clothes	Saw Milling
Dyeing	Scrap Metal Dealing
Electrical & Mechanical Eng.	Sheet Metal Working
Fat Boiling and Refining	Soap Making
Fertilizer Manufacture	Spring Making
Football & Leather Belt Lace	Television Repairs
Making	Textile Leather Making
Gas Appliance Repairs	Wire Turning
Gut Scraping	Wood Bobbin Making
Honey Processing & Packing	Wool Twisting & Reeling
Ironfounding	Woolcombing
Jacquard Card Cutting	Woolsorting
Joinery	Woollen Spinning
Leather Tanning & Currying	Worsted Spinning
Machine Tool Makers	Worsted Weaving
Monumental Masonry	Worsted Winding and Reeling
Laundry	Wool Blending and Willeying

Number of factories,	166
Number of outworkers on the register,	44
Number of factory inspections,	15
Number of contraventions of Factories Acts,	8

Animal Boarding Establishments, Act, 1963:

Number of establishments registered,	4
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The establishments are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection:

The vehicles used in connection with this service are as follows:-

<u>Type</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>
1 Dennis Paxit 35 cu. yd. (rear compression),	1964	Refuse Collection
1 Dennis 18/20 cu. yd. (Fore & Aft Tipper),	1961	" "
1 S. & D. 18/20 cu. yd. (Fore & Aft Tipper),	1961	" "
1 Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yd. (Side loader - with tank),	1962	Refuse & wet pail collection from out-districts.
1 S. & D. 18/20 cu. yd. (Fore & Aft Tipper),	1957	Part-time Refuse Collection/Spare.
1 Fordson 30 cwt. open lorry,	1965	Miscellaneous duties & collection of bulky & trade refuse.

The spare refuse vehicle was brought into half time use in April, but before the end of the year it was necessary to put this vehicle into full use. In addition it was also necessary, in an endeavour to maintain a weekly collection service, to hire an old petrol driven S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper, in order to make available 4 full time refuse vehicles.

The Council decided to place an order for two S. & D. Pakamatic rear compression vehicles, each of 35 cubic yard capacity, and these were duly ordered, with delivery dates in January and April, 1967.

Trade Refuse:

A charge is made for the collection of trade refuse which during the year was increased from 6d. to 9d. per bin per collection, after allowing for one bin to be collected free of charge. At the time of revising the charges, a new system of collecting under contract was introduced.

Other trade refuse is collected on request where a regular collection is not normally necessary, and in these cases the cost is charged on a time basis.

The income from the collection of trade refuse has increased from £36 in respect of the previous year to £376 for the current year.

Refuse Disposal:

The disposal of all refuse takes place at Dowley Gap Tip, by means of controlled tipping with the aid of a Trackmarshall dozer.

Problems arising from trespassers and vandals have resulted in the part-time employment of a watchman who divides his time between the tip and the sewage works, during the hours of daylight in the evenings and at the week-ends.

Consideration has been given to the possibilities of extending tipping operations on low-lying land at Old Hills, Bingley.

The Health and Sewage Committee have also decided to consider the possibilities of mechanical treatment of refuse. This is a wise decision, and appropriate arrangements are being made to compile the necessary information on this subject.

A charge is made for the facilities of tipping at Dowley Gap Tip, and the income from this was £114.

Salvage:

Waste paper has been the only material to be salvaged for several years, other materials not being financially worthwhile. A new salvage trailer was delivered in January, and considering the "fluctuations" of the waste paper market, it would seem from the following figures that the expenditure has been justified. A short publicity campaign in January was also advantageous.

	<u>Weight</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Revenue</u> <u>£</u>
1959,	199	1412
1960,	191	1851
1961,	157	1400
1962,	123	1210
1963,	108	896
1964,	79	676
1965,	81	739
1966,	190	1954

Street Cleansing:

One Karrier Yorkshire Mechanical Road Sweeper is employed for dealing with all surfaced roads. In addition 4 street orderlies are employed on a beat system for street cleansing. The 30 cwt. Fordson lorry with a charge-hand driver and two men are employed on numerous miscellaneous tasks, including supplementary work of street cleansing.

Labour is extremely difficult to obtain for the above type of work and it is rarely possible to maintain a full staff, except during holiday periods when students are utilised.

Two combined gulley/cesspool emptiers are employed for the cleansing of street gullies, de-sludging of privately owned septic tanks and cesspools and the Council's small sewage plants in various parts of the district.

Details of gulley cleansings are given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Gullies</u> <u>in District</u>	<u>Gulley Cleansings</u> <u>per Year</u>	<u>Average Cleansings</u> <u>per Gulley per</u> <u>Year</u>
1961,	5,088	12,582	2.5.
1962,	5,282	10,147	1.9
1963,	5,356	10,366	1.9
1964,	5,480	11,483	2.0
1965,	5,546	14,660	2.6
1966,	5,604	15,125	2.7

HOUSING

Clearance of Unfit Houses:

The programme of clearance of sub-standard houses has continued with vigour. Details of the relevant orders made

during the year are listed below:-

Clearance areas made by the Council:-

Bingley No. 23.	(Francis Square, Cullingworth) Compulsory Purchase Order,	28
"	" 24 (Main Street, Wilsden) Compulsory Purchase Order,	6
"	" 25 (Dewhirst Street, Wilsden) Compulsory Purchase Order,	3
"	" 28 (Oak Street, Wilsden) Compulsory Purchase Order,	14
"	" 29 (Church Street South) Compulsory Purchase Order,	107
"	" 30 (Church Street North) Compulsory Purchase Order,	48
"	" 31 (North Street) Compulsory Purchase Order,	81
		<u>287</u>

Public Inquiries:

During the year Public Inquiries have been held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, in respect of the following Orders which affect 100 houses:-

Bingley No. 17	(Canal Road, Crossflatts) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1965.
"	" 21 (Spring Terrace, Wilsden) " " " "

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the following Orders during the year, and these concern 210 houses.

Bingley No. 11	(Johnson Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964.
" No. 12	(Industrial Street) " " " 1964.
" No. 15	(Gawthorpe Street, Wilsden) " " " 1965.
" No. 17	(Canal Road, Crossflatts) " " " 1965.
" No. 18	(Bridge Street, Crossflatts) " " " 1965.
" No. 20	(Anderson Street, Wilsden) " " " 1965.
" No. 21	(Spring Terrace, Wilsden) " " " 1965.
" No. 22	(Crack Lane, Wilsden) " " " 1965.
" No. 25	(Dewhirst Street, Wilsden) " " " 1966.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Action under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, was taken in respect of the undermentioned properties and have been the subject of demolition or closing orders as appropriate:-

<u>Demolition Orders</u>	<u>Closing Orders</u>
Railway Cottage, Cragg Wood Farm, Eldwick.	32, Dubb Lane, Bingley.
Bankside Cottage, Dowley Gap, Bingley.	6, Ferrand Street, Bingley.
	10, Cowhouse Farm Cottages, Cullingworth.
	10, North Street, Bingley.
	2, Spring Hill, Wilsden.

Closing Orders (Cont'd.)

77, Main Street, Wilsden.
2 & 3, Cropper Fold Cottages.

Improvement of Houses

Number of improvement grants approved, 30

Erection of New Houses:

The number of new houses erected by private enterprise was 194
No. of new houses erected by the Local Authority, 96

Inspections

Dwellings inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts for housing defects,	205
Visits made in respect of the above,	256
No. of informal notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts for housing defects,	12
No. of Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act,	2
Visits re Improvement Grants (Standard),	38
" " Overcrowding,	3
No. of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action under Housing Act, Section 9,	2

APPENDICES

The following statistical summary of work done during the year is prepared in accordance with the regulations concerning Public Health Inspectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Shops

Inspections under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 60

Drainage

Drains tested,	304
Drains found to be defective,	159
Visits to drainage work in progress,	178
Choked sewers referred to Surveyor,	23
All other visits re drainage,	253

Miscellaneous Inspection

Filthy or verminous premises inspected,	102
Ash receptacles inspected,	98
Inspection of Mortuary,	10
Public conveniences inspected,	70
Refuse Collection,	126
Refuse Storage,	76
Refuse Disposal,	33
Street Cleansing,	207
Visits to refuse tips and Depot,	156
Visits re stream pollution,	21
Moveable dwellings inspected,	9
Visits re noise nuisance,	53
Infectious cases visited,	1
Animals causing nuisance,	104
Visits re rodent infestation,	239
Nuisances (other than housing defects),	224
Owners, Agents and Contractors,	144
Pet Animals,	2
Abandoned Vehicles,	34

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Public Conveniences

Repaired or improved,	48
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Refuse Storage

Dustbins sold,	149
Closet pails renewed after notice,	1
Hire bins issued,	73

<u>Refuse Storage (Cont'd.)</u>	
Paper sack holders hired,	9
Paper sack holders sold,	32

Housing

House roofs repaired,	10
Nuisances from dampness abated,	18
House doors repaired,	2
Window frames repaired,	2
Fixtures repaired or renewed,	8
Water closets repaired,	26
Glazed sinks provided,	1
Internal plaster renewed,	20
Other repairs,	16
Dangerous walls repaired,	1
Repairs to Floors,	8

Drainage and Sewerage

Choked sewers cleared,	59
Defective sewers repaired,	6
Choked drains released,	106
Defective drains relaid,	32
Sink wastes repaired,	7
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings,	2
Septic tanks and cesspools cleansed,	78
Septic tanks repaired,	6
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed or repaired,	8

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired,	26
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Factories

Conveniences cleansed,	4
" improved,	3
" provided,	2
" repaired,	5

Nuisances

Dirty premises cleansed,	10
Accumulation of refuse removed,	33
Other nuisances abated,	26
Gas leak repaired,	1
Pollution of watercourses abated,	2
Vehicles removed,	2
Nuisance from boiling pig food remedied,	1
Moveable dwelling removed from district from temporary site,	1

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH
IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses	Recreation Grounds
Common Lodging Houses	Means of Escape in case
Markets	of fire in Factories
New Streets and Buildings	Offensive Trades
Tents, Vans and Sheds	Handling, Wrapping and
Smoke Abatement	Delivery of Foods
Employment of Children	Sale of Food in the Open
	Air

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter	Dogs Fouling Footways
Control of Wireless Loud	Sale of Contraceptives in
Speakers	Automatic Machines

Employment of Children and Young Persons

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Clark

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	65
Nuisances abated	32
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	12
Statutory notices served	2
Bakehouses inspected	3
Fried fish shops inspected	2
Smoke observation made	19

2. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Water closets	5,285
Waste water closets	1
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	7
Portable dustbins	5,437

3. HOUSING STATISTICS

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936)	78
(ii) Number of inspections made	109
B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice: Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	12
C. Action under statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957)	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	Nil
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice.	
(a) by owner	1
(b) by Local Authority	1

D. (i)	No. of houses subject to Closing Orders	2
(ii)	No. of houses closed by owners	1
(iii)	No. of houses demolished by owners	-
(iv)	No. of families rehoused	37
(v)	No. of persons involved in (iv) above	98

HOUSING SLUM CLEARANCE

Official representations in respect of Baildon Bridge (two orders), Park Lane and Low Hill and affecting 45 houses were submitted during the year. Two Compulsory Purchase Orders covering 21 houses in Tong Park and Baildon Bridge Clearance Area 'O' were confirmed without the necessity for a Public Inquiry.

Three individually unfit houses were made the subject of Closing Orders.

The submission of the above representations completed the Five Year Programme embarked upon by the Council in 1963. It is estimated, however, that there are still over 250 unfit properties yet to be dealt with but it was decided that in view of the early completion of the first five year programme, no further slum clearance should be embarked upon until October, 1968.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Ten applications were received of which nine were approved. Although the number of applications corresponds with the number received during the previous year it is disappointing when one considers the number of otherwise fit properties within the district which still lack basic amenities.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Three vehicles are in use for refuse collection, a 25 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Hygienic, an 18 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper and a 10 cubic yard Karrier Bantam Fore and Aft Tipper, this latter vehicle being used mainly for special collections and assisting generally where necessary.

In view of the increasing number of houses being constructed within the district and the advent of further Smoke Control Areas, orders were placed in June 1966 for two 35 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic Refuse Vehicles in order to meet the increased volume of refuse which will be produced.

The new vehicles are of a continuous loading compression type and

should promote greater economy in terms of reducing man hours lost and fuel consumed whilst vehicles are journeying to and from the tips.

The bonus scheme has continued to work well and a regular weekly collection has been maintained subject to the normal exigencies of the service.

Refuse from the lower parts of the district was disposed of at the Shipley Urban District Council tip at Gaisby in accordance with the agreement entered into during 1965. Refuse from the upper parts of Baildon has been disposed of at Heights Tip where tipping on a semi controlled system has been carried out.

SUMMARY OF REFUSE COLLECTED

Total number of loads	1819
Estimated weight	4317 tons

Cost of Refuse collection and Disposal for year ending 31st March, 1967.

Collection costs	£11,389
Disposal costs	1,374
Salvage costs	<u>566</u>
Total	<u>£13,329</u>

SALVAGE

Collection of salvage during the year continued satisfactorily and the amount of waste paper collected increased by some 16 tons. This figure would have been larger but for the fact that owing to the depressed state of the national economy local authorities were not allowed to despatch to the Board Mills any paper in excess of their estimated production for the year. If this had been possible the amount collected would have exceeded the previous year by approximately 30 tons.

DETAILS OF SALVAGE SOLD 1966/67

	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	143	18	1	1309.	4.	9.
Rags		4	-	10.	0.	0.
Scrap metal	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>0.</u>
	<u>148</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>£1369.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>9.</u>

Comparative figures for the previous four years for waste paper are:-

1962/63	£1,319
1963/64	£ 934
1964/65	£ 671
1965/66	£1,135

CLEAN AIR

The Baildon Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Smoke Control Areas, covering 34 acres of land in process of development came into operation during the year and the Nos. 7 and 8 Orders were confirmed by the Minister with an operative date of 1st July, 1967. Inspection of the No. 9 Area was nearly completed and it was hoped that this Area also would become smokeless during 1967.

It is most encouraging to note that despite the late start made by the Council on this particular aspect of environmental health work it is estimated that approximately 75% of the domestic premises within the district will be covered by Smoke Control Orders by the end of 1967.

Details of confirmed Smoke Control Orders are detailed hereunder.

					<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>
Baildon No. 1	Smoke Control Order				1242	1200	1.10.64
"	No. 2	"	"	"	565	228.5	1.10.65
"	No. 3	"	"	"	171	48	1.12.65
"	No. 4	"	"	"	62	7.5	1.10.66
"	No. 5	"	"	"	124	16	1.10.66
"	No. 6	"	"	"	96	10.5	1.10.66
"	No. 7	"	"	"	384	57	1. 7.67
"	No. 8	"	"	"	216	55	1. 7.67
"	No. 9	"	"	"	860	174	1.11.67

Industrial chimneys are observed when time permits and on two occasions warning letters were sent when contraventions of the Act were observed.

WATER SUPPLIES

In almost all instances premises in the district receive a treated water supply from the Rombalds Water Board, this proving both adequate and wholesome throughout the year. The surveillance of private water supplies serving isolated premises within the area was continued throughout the year.

During the year the following water samples have been submitted for examination.

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	12	22
Unsatisfactory	4	10
<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	-	1
Unsatisfactory	-	-
<u>Plumbo-Solvency</u>	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	8	-
Unsatisfactory	-	-

The unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were of raw water prior to treatment.

MILK SUPPLIES

The registration and control of milk supplies is vested in the West Riding County Council but in certain instances it is necessary for the Public Health Authority to take action to prevent the spread of milk borne infection.

MILK SAMPLING

No. of samples of untreated milk taken for:-

	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>	<u>Biological Test (T.B.)</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>	<u>Culture Test</u>
No. satisfactory	9	-	11	-
No. unsatisfactory	2	-	-	-

In addition thirteen samples of heat treated milk were taken of which three gave unsatisfactory results.

ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer and forty registered retailers of ice cream in Baildon. This figure is supplemented in the summer months by several itinerant vendors operating from mobile stalls. The registered dealers in general sell only proprietary wrapped ice cream whilst the itinerants usually sell ice cream loose and are, therefore, more likely

to retail a contaminated product. Standards of hygiene vary considerably amongst mobile retailers and in some cases conditions are far from desirable. Regular spot checks are made upon these vehicles in an endeavour to attain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

BAKEHOUSES

The five bakehouses situate within the district are all above ground level and periodic inspections have revealed no serious defects and a good standard of cleanliness has been found to exist.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The Council in addition to taking responsibility for rodent control on their tips, sewers and other properties, operate a free scheme for the eradication of rats and mice on private domestic premises. This scheme is largely instrumental in keeping a strict control on the rodent population of the district and only in very rare instances is a major infestation encountered.

The introduction of a new poison bait with an alphachloralose base has been proved of great assistance in treating infestations of mice which have been found to be Warfarin resistant; this latter poison is still proving effective in the treatment of rats.

Rodent control is carried out on a part time basis by one of the refuse collectors with advice and supervision as required by the Public Health Inspector. Following consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, it was decided not to proceed with a sewer treatment until the major works of re-sewering had been completed. This decision was taken as a precautionary measure in view of the high toxicity of fluoracetamide which is the poison used in such treatments. During the year 64 infestations were dealt with and were all of a minor character, also routine baiting of sewer works in the town centre and Otley Road were carried out. In addition to the above work, the Department dealt with some 41 wasps nests and 2 swarms of bees, although treatment of such occurrences is only carried out where the infestation is readily accessible.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Four inspections were carried out under the above Act and in three cases informal notices were served requiring the carrying out of works.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two caravan sites within the area and these are subject to site licences and relevant conditions prescribed by the Caravan Sites Control of Development Order. Regular inspections of the sites are made and any contraventions of the conditions of the site licence are immediately taken up with the licence holder.

GYPSIES

The usual problems associated with these people arose from time to time during the year on the Common Land at Baildon Green. As a result of a census of "gypsies" which was taken by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, a Ministry Circular was received on this problem with recommendation that Local Authorities should consider the provision of sites with water supply and sanitary facilities that could be used by the gypsies and that where possible complete rehabilitation should be attempted as this was the ultimate solution to this problem. The Minister further asked that "nothing should be done to add needlessly to the difficulties of gypsy families". Whilst agreeing in principle with the contents of the Circular, I feel that the following observations are pertinent.

1. Unless the use of local authority sites is made obligatory by law, the gypsies will continue as at present, namely moving to areas of new business and to places where their livestock can graze free of charge.
2. From the size and quality of some of the trailer caravans that I have visited, the owners are without doubt in a position to purchase their own houses should they wish.
3. Although the Minister states that rehabilitation is the ultimate solution, it will in my opinion be a long time in the future before this can be achieved. As an interim measure, improved educational facilities including boarding schools where necessary, should provide gypsy children with a better opportunity of avoiding illiteracy and familiarise them with higher standards of personal and community hygiene.

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

Regular inspections are made to check sanitary conditions in factories in the district, the attention of the management being drawn where necessary to any unsatisfactory circumstances. In no instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action to bring about necessary improvements.

A register of outworkers is kept by the department and periodic visits are made to registered premises to ensure that the work involved is not causing any nuisance to the occupants of the house or surrounding property,

COMPLAINTS

As in previous years a wide variety of complaints have been received. These have received prompt attention and wherever possible a solution has been arrived at. In the majority of cases it was possible to bring this about without resort to statutory action.

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BAILDON

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and the keeping of animals).

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter.

Slaughterhouses.

Use of Sanitary Conveniences.

Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Byelaw).

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food.

Sale of food in the open air.

Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W.H. Blackburn, Senior Public Health Inspector,
who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater part of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District.

1,036 dwelling houses enjoy a supply of water from public mains. The remainder, being situate in the outlying parts of the district, rely on springs and wells. No reports of insufficiency of water have been received during the year.

Complaint was received at the beginning of the year regarding discolouration of the mains water on a Council House Estate due to a naturally occurring soluble aluminium and manganese content together with some iron oxide derived from the mains. Flushing of the mains was undertaken by Bradford Waterworks which remedied the unsatisfactory conditions and a request was made for routine flushing.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 12,500 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. A Lea Recorder has now been installed at the Doe Park Works.

The sewage from the Field Head Estate gravitates to an ejector at Doctors Bridge and is discharged to the head of the Whalley Lane Sewer.

Samples of effluent taken during the year were classified as "satisfactory" and "good" primarily due to an improved standard of maintenance by the new Sewage Works Attendant.

The report by the Council's Consultant Engineer concerning improvements and extensions for sewage disposal for the major part of the district has been approved by the Council and on submission to the Ministry was considered technically acceptable. The scheme, the estimated cost of which is £55,000, proposes to abolish Whalley Lane Works, sewage to be pumped to the Doe Park Works, and extension to be

undertaken at the Doe Park Works. Formal application is now being made to the Ministry for approval of the scheme.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable. 92 properties have drains connected to septic tanks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the Rivers Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in the southern portion of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area, although the Denholme Angling Club have introduced fish into these waters which appear to survive.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets	1,009
No. of houses with waste water closets	6
No. of houses with chemical closets	6
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	58
No. of earth closets converted to W.C.'s	11
No. of septic tanks provided	11

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Household refuse is collected by direct labour (1 loader/driver and 2 or 3 loaders) with a Karrier 11-15 cu.yd. compression refuse vehicle which was put into service in April 1966. A tractor drawn refuse trailer is also put into use after holiday periods and during inclement weather in an endeavour to provide a weekly collection. Refuse from 11 premises on the outskirts of the district is collected every 14 days and the owners of 3 premises have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping in the Bradford area in agreement with Bradford Corporation at a charge of 4/- per load. The Karrier Refuse vehicle is fitted with a fully enclosed tank for the reception of the contents of pail closets which are discharged direct to the sewer.

Trade refuse from business premises, and bulky materials from dwellings, such as unwanted furniture, bedding etc., is collected at no charge by the tractor and trailer.

Number of loads collected.	Karrier.	245
	Trailer.	235
Total weight (estimated)		1,250 tons

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of the inspections made:-

Inspections for public health purposes	423
Nuisances found	33
Nuisances in hand at end of 1965	7
Total needing abatement	40
Nuisances abated in 1966	22
Informal notices served	33
Informal notices complied with	22
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-

Inspections of:-

Widens	3
Offensive trades	12
Refuse receptacles	43
Knackers Yard	12
Piggeries	27
Slaughterhouses	895
Verminous and dirty premises	3
Disinfestations	3

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

Inspections, drainage all purposes	275
New drains laid and tested (smoke test)	259
New drains laid and tested (colour test)	4
Public sewers cleansed	12
New length of sewers constructed	3
Drains cleansed	50
Septic tanks cleansed	1
Drains tested by means of colour	37
Inspection chambers provided	42
Gullies provided	90
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	7
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	9
Sinks provided	2
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	3
Closet pails renewed	8
Dustbins provided	21

45 inspections have been made following complaints of accumulation of water in cellars at 12 houses, the cause in most cases being either choked or defective drains.

KNACKERS YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district and 11 inspections have been made including 1 inspection with the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knackers Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet-food cannery and despatch bay. 11 inspections have been made.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows:-

No. of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	133
No. of complaints received	16
No. of premises found to be infested with rats	9
No. of premises found to be infested with mice	7

No. of complete treatments carried out:-

Non-agricultural	15
Agricultural	1
Council properties	2
Council tips	2

In order to encourage the voluntary notification of infestation to the local authority, the Council have resolved that no charge be made for treatment at all premises. Treatment of sewers is carried out as a matter of routine, 2 treatments having been carried out. Infestation is negligible.

FACTORIES ACT

	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
Factories with power	14	27
Factories without power	1	2
Other premises	7	978

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES ACT

There are 11 premises registered in accordance with this Act as follows:-

Offices	2
Retail Shops	6
Catering Establishments	3

23 persons are employed and 20 inspections have been made.

CLEAN AIR

From time to time observations have been made on factory chimneys in the district and no contraventions of the Act have been noted.

Concerning the erection of new buildings, Building Regulations require that they be provided only with such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuel. Increasing numbers of dwellings are now being provided with smokeless fuel installations voluntarily for the sake of convenience, especially where the husband and wife are employed. These circumstances are prevalent in this district. Evidence of this has been reflected in the increase of bulk in refuse collection.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1,084 of which 197 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council houses completed and occupied in 1966	12
No. of private houses completed and occupied in 1966	27
No. of Council houses under construction	-
No. of private houses under construction	7
Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	89
Re-inspections	136

Unfit houses made fit, and houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Council</u>
1. After informal action by Council	25	-
2. After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

5 houses and 1 house and shop in a terrace have been demolished. 2 houses have been made the subject of a Closing Order. The occupiers have been rehoused and the Council have acquired the properties. Five unfit houses have been acquired by the Council and the occupiers rehoused. The occupiers of a further block of four back to back houses have been rehoused by the Council, and the property has been acquired for demolition.

With reference to the redevelopment of the centre of Denholme, the Council at a meeting on the 13th September, 1966 approved the following Resolution:-

"RESOLVED that the lay-out submitted be accepted in principle and that the Committee are of the opinion that it would be impracticable for the Authority to take any major steps within the next five years relative to this matter". However, at the time of report the Council are to convene a special meeting to reconsider this matter.

8 one-bedroomed and 4 two-bedroomed bungalows have been completed by the Council during the year. Proposals have been agreed to erect 7 one-bedroomed bungalows, 6 two-bedroomed bungalows, 12 two bedroomed houses, and 24 two-bedroomed flats on a site in the ownership of the Council, presumably for the re-housing of persons displaced from unfit houses.

Development is progressing on two private housing estates.

CARAVANS

Although there are no residential caravans in the district, one site is licensed for not more than 2 caravans.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	87
Number of Improvement Grants approved:	
Conversions	-
Discretionary	-
Standard	5
Total Grants made during 1966.	
Standard (paid)	£1,100
Discretionary (paid)	£3,200

OVERCROWDING

One case of overcrowding was abated.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Donholme is included in the Schedule of areas to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order, 1954 applies.

Although no licences are issued by the authority, the County Health Inspector and myself maintain close co-operation on distribution.

Sampling

Producer/Retailer Samples

No. of samples taken for Brucellosis:-

Culture Test	22.	Number positive	2.
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 7 registered purveyors, and 15 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products, etc.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products. 10 inspections have been made.

Food premises

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows:-

Provisions	11
Bakers	2
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	2
Sweets	2
Licensed Premises	12
Canteens etc.	5
Cafes	-

An inspection of all the food premises in the district has been undertaken during the year and minor items to secure compliance with the Food and Drugs Act have received attention. 105 inspections and re-inspections have been made.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, and 895 inspections have been made, including 2 inspections with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

1 slaughterhouse is licensed for the slaughter of horses, 88 of which were exported to the Continent.

Charges made to butchers for the service of meat inspection have been made in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 as follows:-

2s. 6d. per horse or bovine animal.

9d. per calf or pig.

6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

£883 14s. 6d. was received by the Council for meat inspection services from the slaughterhouse occupiers.

18 Slaughtermen's licences have been issued, 2 subject to supervision.

MEAT INSPECTION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1966

As a result of the above regulations, following consultation with the occupiers of the four slaughterhouses in the district, the Council determined days and hours of slaughter as follows:-

- (a) Mondays to Fridays inclusive 7.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
- (b) Mondays to Fridays inclusive 7.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Sundays 7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
(this slaughterhouse is used to the slaughter of sheep
only and inspection of Sunday kill is undertaken on
Monday morning)
- (c) Mondays to Fridays inclusive 7.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
subject to the Council permitting the slaughter of
horses on Sundays 7.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.
as and when the occasion arises, and the appropriate
notice of said slaughter being given to the local
authority.
- (d) Mondays to Fridays inclusive 7.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Saturdays 7.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Sundays 7.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

The occupiers of the slaughterhouse referred to at (c), objected to the Council's determination, but no alternative direction was made by the Minister after consideration of representations.

In order that, at least, Sunday slaughtering should be discontinued at the slaughterhouse referred to at (d), the Council have under consideration an application for extension of the slaughterhouse to provide additional chilled hanging space.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2128	592	203	9436	4418	137
Number inspected	2128	592	203	9436	4418	137
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	17	59	30	32	15	3
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	410	310	16	878	230	47
Percentage of number inspected infected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and cysticerci	10.6	96.1	22.6	9.6	5.5	36.4
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected infected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

STAFF

Mr. K. Coe, Additional Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyor took up his appointment with the Council on the 1st October, 1966 on a vacancy occurring 4th May, 1966.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

4 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered, 2 of whom use partially residential premises. 4 inspections have been made.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC. IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908, part 6.

Public Health Act, 1925, Part 6 (Recreation Grounds)

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, Sections 36, 75, 76, 88, and 120.

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Byelaws. Smoke Abatement
 Slaughterhouses
 New Streets
 Handling, Wrapping, etc. of Food
 Hairdressers and Barbers
 Sanitary Conditions and Management of
 Private Slaughterhouses
 Sanitary Conditions, Management, and Keeping
 of Records for Knackers Yards.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

West Riding (General Powers) Act.

Byelaws Good Rule and Government. Local Government Act 1888.
 Advertisements
 Protection of Wild Plants
 Litter
 Children and Young Persons
 Petroleum Filling Stations
 Cycling on Footpaths
 Wireless Loud Speakers
 Dogs Fouling Footways
 Personal Weighing Machines
 Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines
 Employment of Children and Young Persons
 Unauthorised Persons on School Premises.
 Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones
 Suppression of Litter
 Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers
normally resident in the Division

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Domiciliary	173	-	173	14
Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-
Maternity Homes	630	3	633	50
Maternity Hospitals	<u>440</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>36</u>
	<u>1,243</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,253</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births within the Division

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	173
Private Midwives	-
Private Nursing Homes	-
Maternity Home	
(Hospital Management Committee)	<u>578</u>
Total	<u>751</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	4
Private Nursing Homes	-
Maternity Homes	55
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	167
Halifax General	12
Bradford St. Luke's	256
Other hospitals	<u>17</u>
Total	<u>511</u>

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee whose meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSION

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the following statistics:-

683 women were delivered. 9 cases were emergency admissions. 6.2 days was the average stay in lying-in-beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.6.

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 13 forceps deliveries out of 683 cases. There were 3 stillbirths. 1 woman received a blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

304 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Mr. Craig also paid 6 special visits. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 10 babies and the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon 2.

TRANSFERS

41 patients were transferred to other hospitals. 53 received analgesia with Trilene, 295 had Trilene with Pethidine and 298 Trilene with Pethilorfan.

PREMATURE BABIES

33 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. All survived.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The Local Health Authority employs six certified Midwives in this Division for the domiciliary care of women during childbirth. On the 1st July, 1960, new Midwives Rules came into operation. The chief amendments were -

- (1) There is no longer any distinction between practising as a Midwife and acting as a Maternity Nurse. The latter term is abolished, and a practising Midwife is now responsible for the whole of the nursing period.
- (2) The lying-in period has been reduced to a minimum of 10 days.

- (3) Midwives must bear in mind the danger to the infant through cold, and take appropriate measures.
- (4) Notification of the adoption of artificial feeding is withdrawn.

Each Midwife is trained and certificated to administer analgesics. She is also authorised to call out the Flying Squad should a doctor not immediately be available so to do. The Midwife is classified an essential car user by the West Riding County Council.

Increasing emphasis is now laid on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the expectant woman. The Midwife directs Health Education during pregnancy on such subjects as Parentcraft, breast feeding and after care of the infant.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year:

- (1) Death of (a) Mother -
(b) Child -
- (2) Stillbirths -
- (3) Liability to be a source of infection 2
- (4) Medical Aid Notices:-

No. issued because of complications
arising during/in:

	<u>Preg-</u> <u>nancy</u>	<u>Labour</u>	<u>Lying-</u> <u>in</u>	<u>The</u> <u>Child</u>	<u>Total</u>
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Doctor had arranged to provide Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	6	41	4	5	56
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
	6	41	4	5	56

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:

(i) Domiciliary	6
(ii) Private Nursing Homes	-
(iii) Institutions	8

(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year: Nil

(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:

	<u>G. & A.</u>	<u>Trilene</u>
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(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	Nil	Nil
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(ii) In use at the end of the year	6	6
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(d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:

(i) Gas and Air	-
(ii) Pethidine	14
(iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine	-
(iv) Trilene	31
(v) Trilene with Pethidine	107

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS - Nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS - Reference should be made to page 35

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from doctor to private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic, and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. Ambler, Mrs. Schloss, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Thompson, Area Dental Officer, and other staff who help in the dental service.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care

	<u>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Children under 5</u>
Examined	13	73
Needing Treatment	13	73
Treated	10	73
Number of attendances	60	116

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided

Extractions	15	141
Anaesthetics: Local	6	-
General	-	49
Fillings	60	52
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	16	9
Dentures provided	3	-
Silver nitrate	-	26
Fitted with dentures	2	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	<u>Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Somerset House	47	142	674
Bingley	25	70	227

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendance per session</u>
Somerset House	51	128	577	11
Maternity Home	51	515	6,627	12
Total - Shipley		643	7,204	
Bingley	46	95	505	11
Baildon	27	49	297	11
Denholme	22	28	131	6
		815	8,137	

I N F A N T S

INFANT MORTALITY (Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under a week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Deformity	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Respiratory Disease	2	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	1	8
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Birth Trauma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
All causes	10	-	-	-	10	5	3	-	1	19

PREMATURE BABIES

born to Mothers normally resident in the Division

Birth Weight		Male	Female	Total (live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
lbs.	lbs.					
5	to 5½	15	29	44	-	-
4½	and under 5	7	2	9	-	1
4	" "	5	6	11	-	1
3½	" "	1	-	1	-	2
3	" "	1	-	1	-	-
2½	" "	-	-	-	-	1
	under 2½	1	1	-	2	-
Total		30	38	66	2	5

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Station for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Station for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>No. of Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Children who Attended</u>	<u>Total No. of Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendance per Session</u>
Somerset House	147	750	4,529	31
Wrose	50	351	2,011	40
TOTAL SHIPLEY		<u>1,101</u>	<u>6,540</u>	
Bingley	104	639	2,713	25
Wilsden	23	174	684	29
Harden	26	95	486	19
Cullingworth	21	88	404	19
Cottingley	51	281	1,494	30
TOTAL BINGLEY		<u>1,277</u>	<u>5,781</u>	
Baildon	98	517	3,466	38
Denholme	22	99	500	22
TOTAL DIVISION*		<u>2,994</u>	<u>16,287</u>	

* not including
Mobile Clinic

Mobile Clinic

Baildon - Coach Road	22	74	320	15
- Charlestown	25	60	283	11
- Springfield Road	25	69	302	12
Eldwick -	24	169	923	35

The Mobile Clinic which was introduced in November, 1962, completed another year of work. On Tuesday morning of one week the Unit goes to the Coach Road, Baildon. On Thursday of the succeeding week the Unit visits the Shoulder of Mutton at Charlestown until about 10.30 a.m., thereafter proceeding to Springfield Road, upper Baildon. This is convenient for young mothers in these rather scattered areas. On Thursday afternoon the Unit moves to Eldwick, Bingley, where a considerable demand exists. The Unit is manned by a doctor and a health visitor and facilities provided include immunisation of pre-school and school children and welfare foods.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor is a family visitor whose work covers the care of young mothers and children, school nursing, and advisor on all aspects of the prevention of illness. When necessary she must give practical health education and also be skilled in teaching health education to all sections of the community. More schools are asking for health education by way of talks and demonstrations.

Not only is the Health Visitor a public health nurse but professionally a skilled medico-social worker. The Council of Training of Health Visiting will in future be geared to give necessary training in these new approaches.

During 1966 the scheme introduced in the previous year whereby Health Visitors were attached to general practices worked effectively. Variations in the nature and type of practice necessitated considerable adjustment and particular emphasis was laid on cases of socio-medical need. Children under five, aged persons in need, cases of care and after-care following discharge from hospital form natural priority classes which necessitate the co-operation of General Medical Practitioners and Health Visitors. A good deal of additional training of the Health Visitor was involved which produced difficulty when the Health Visitor was not a driver. The most satisfactory arrangement is usually whereby the Health Visitor visits the Doctor's surgery at an agreed time and reviews cases with him at least once weekly. Medical Practitioners not included in the scheme, for example where the major part of the practice is outside the Division, continue to be served on an area basis by the Health Visitor.

At the end of the year, unfortunately, due to promotion and domestic circumstances there was a considerable loss of qualified Health Visitors, and it was anticipated that replacement would not be effective until mid 1967.

General Practitioner

Drs. Renwick, Tomlinson & Pratt

Dr. Fraiss

Drs. Waite & Rhodes

Drs. Craig & Murdoch

Drs. Penn & Haywood

Drs. MacGregor & Jones

Drs. Foster & Turner

Dr. Maher

Dr. Judson

Drs. Selby & Rushton

Dr. Farrugia

Dr. O'Dwyer

Dr. Raistrick

Dr. Riley

Drs. Stewart & McRoberts

Dr. Laing

Drs. O'Callaghan & Wilson

Dr. Tripney

Dr. Hollingworth

Health Visitor

Mrs. M. King

Mrs. M. King

Mrs. A. Long

Mrs. D. Howarth

Mrs. W. M. Taylor

Miss L. Kellett

Miss M. Barnes

Mrs. A. Long

Miss L. Kellett

Mrs. B. A. Ray

Miss V. A. Ryan

Miss V. A. Ryan

Miss V. A. Ryan

Miss V. A. Ryan

Mrs. B. A. Ray

Mrs. W. M. Taylor

Mrs. W. M. Taylor

Miss V. A. Ryan

Mrs. B. A. Ray

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS

	No. of cases	Total visits (including first visits but excluding ineffective visits)	Ineffec- tive visits
1. Children born in 1966	1,235	3,425	604
2. Children born in 1965	830	2,083	345
3. Children born in 1961 - 64	1,714	3,559	608
4. Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	3,779	9,067	1,557
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	893	2,284	231
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	227	-	-
7. Mentally disordered persons	27	63	3
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at special request of a general practitioner or hospital	10	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	75	131	1
10. Number in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	52	-	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	91	201	23
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	224	469	20

HOME NURSING

Home Nursing is carried out by the District Nursing Sister who is a State Registered Nurse and, in addition, most of whom hold the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Home Nursing is the province of the District Nursing Sister and, as the work is curative in nature, close co-operation with the General Practitioner is necessary. The Sister carries out the treatment prescribed but her nursing techniques are skills which her training has provided and which experience has developed.

Often nursing procedure is carried out under difficult conditions and she must give the maximum efficiency with what equipment is provided. In recent years many disposable items are of use and help in this field. The District Nursing Sister must manage her own district, assess priorities and give guidance and advice to relatives and support in crises.

Much of the work is amongst the ageing population, and, though rehabilitation is often accepted gratefully, this type of work can be exhausting and time consuming. The Laundry Service provides comprehensive needs for the very ill and the incontinent patient and this is delivered and collected twice weekly. Disposable pads and other nursing aids are also available. The District Nursing Sister requires a balance of acute and chronic work for her continued interest. Unfortunately, the work on the chronic side is heavier, though earlier discharge from hospital is now practised.

Modern chemotherapy has shortened the length of many illnesses and earlier mobilisation and rehabilitation is possible. The District Nursing Sister must be constantly alert to the calculated risks of drugs. One of the tasks of the Nurse is the supervision and care of drugs prescribed by General Practitioners for the patient and the ever increasing range of pharmaceutical products has increased the difficulty of the Sister remaining up to date.

During 1966, the Home Nurse was fully linked with particular practices. As in the case of the Health Visitor, this involved extensive change in the maintenance of records. A new interest was infused into the nature of the work and long term value of identifying the District Nurse with the patients and the Doctors should ultimately accrue.

HOME NURSING - 1966

SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	Classification of Cases						Total
	Medical	Surgical	Tubercu- losis	Other Infectious Diseases	Maternal Compli- cations	Other	
<u>Total cases visited</u> <u>(closed cases only)</u> 0 - 4 5 - 14 15 - 44 45 - 64 65 and over Totals Add cases still current at year end Grand Totals	4	13	-	-	-	-	17
	4	5	-	-	-	-	9
	48	29	6	-	23	-	106
	99	44	4	-	-	-	147
	345	74	1	1	-	-	421
	500	165	11	1	23	-	700
<u>Total visits</u> <u>(closed cases only)</u> 0 - 4 5 - 14 15 - 44 45 - 64 65 and over Totals Add visits to cases current at year end Grand Totals	218	34	-	-	2	3	257
	718	199	11	1	25	3	957
	32	73	-	-	-	-	105
	25	26	-	-	-	-	51
	491	376	210	-	266	-	1,343
	1,240	658	216	-	-	-	2,114
65 and over Totals Add visits to cases current at year end Grand Totals	6,711	1,587	21	5	-	-	8,324
	8,499	2,720	447	5	266	-	11,937
	10,708	2,033	-	-	39	18	12,798
	19,207	4,753	447	5	305	18	24,735

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire

Number of days open	241
Total attendances	9,255
Average daily attendance	38

Matron writes:-

This is a very pleasant place which looks a great deal nicer once one is inside: clean, bright and homely. The front entrance does not do it justice. There are three main rooms. Babies accommodated cover an age range of 2 months to 18 months. The babies have their own bathroom and milk room in which the very young ones' feeds are prepared. Looking after these are Matron when available, Deputy Matron, a Nursery Nurse and two students doing practical training. They attend the Nursery and Bradford Technical College alternate weeks for a period of two years.

Tweeny Nursery takes 15 children between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 years where they spend most of the day playing with paint, sand, water, clay, etc. These children share a large bathroom with the older ones in the next room. All children wash themselves in small, low wash-basins and use toilets to match. Each child has its own symbol which is put on everything in use, e.g. towels, face cloths, blankets, clothes bags, etc. Tweenies are cared for by two qualified nurses. Toddlers' room is much the same with 25 children between 3 and 5 years of age. There are altogether 40 children in these two rooms.

Conditions for admission of children remain unchanged, but there was a larger proportion of children of unmarried mothers and widows, three mothers whose husbands were in prison. Also admitted were children from a problem family and children whose mothers were ill or confined.

All children throughout the nursery have a rest in cots or beds after dinner. Not all go to sleep, but it is the only quiet time of the day, which for them starts at 8.30 a.m. and finishes at 4.30 p.m., staff working 15 minutes longer each morning and evening.

The nursery has a cook working five hours a day. Everyone has a good dinner and in addition all children have two thirds of a pint of milk each day, also cod liver oil and orange juice, raw apple or carrot after dinner, and brown bread savoury sandwiches with milk during the afternoon.

Keeping the nursery clean are four half-day cleaners who do a good job as the floors are cork tiles, attractive but hard work to keep clean. Also employed is a part-time handyman, a pensioner, to repair broken toys, clean windows, and attend to general maintenance.

The children are able to play outside on a piece of land equipped with a large wooden climbing frame, movable swings, slides, etc. The charge for nursery care is 1/6d. a day for each child.

Six student Nursery Nurses attended the nursery for practical training this year, five from Leeds and one from Bradford Training School. Local secondary schools send their senior girls in connection with youth employment. They each spend a day here.

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are 9 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1966:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	67	1,683
Cod Liver Oil	109	1,716
Vitamin Tablets	12	1,087
Orange Juice	332	20,626

Distribution Centres

Somerset House, Shipley	Mon. to Fri. 9.0 to 5 p.m.
Wrose	Fridays 1.30 to 4 p.m.
Baildon	Mon. & Weds. 1.30 to 4 p.m.
Myrtle Park, Bingley	Mon. to Fri. 2.0 to 4.30. Thurs. 9-12
Harden	Alternate Weds. 2.0 to 4 p.m.
Wilsden	" Tues. 2.0 to 4 p.m.
Cullingworth	" Tues. 9.30 to 10 a.m.
Denholme	" Weds. 2.0 to 4 p.m.
Cottingley	Wednesdays 2.0 to 4 p.m.
Mobile Clinic	Alternate weeks

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections:-

Total pupils inspected:- 3,512

Physical condition of pupils inspected:-

Satisfactory	3,511
Unsatisfactory	1

Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment 384

Defects of vision, excluding squint 180

Any other condition 236

(b) Other Inspections:-

Number of special inspections 296

Number of re-inspections 195

Total 491

Notes: A special inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin:-

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses 6,031

Number of individual pupils found to be infested 382

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total			
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	15	48	21	23	39	38	75	109	36	11
Eyes -										
(a) Vision	30	97	52	125	98	178	180	400	34	23
(b) Squint	8	34	4	17	5	37	17	88	7	10
(c) Other	2	7	5	2	6	16	13	35	8	4
Ears -										
(a) Hearing	5	41	2	9	12	44	19	94	18	11
(b) Otitis Media	6	51	-	8	4	35	10	94	3	4
(c) Other	-	3	-	1	1	6	1	10	1	2
Nose and Throat	7	63	4	15	6	48	17	126	10	13
Speech	10	35	1	4	14	21	25	60	8	4
Lymphatic Glands	-	49	-	3	3	20	3	72	2	11
Heart	1	10	2	13	1	18	4	41	3	8
Lungs	1	53	2	15	1	47	4	115	3	9
Development										
(a) Hernia	-	10	-	3	5	6	5	19	3	-
(b) Other	2	20	-	3	9	44	11	67	-	-
Orthopaedic										
(a) Posture	-	2	1	5	5	9	6	16	8	1
(b) Feet	16	28	6	9	18	33	40	70	9	5
(c) Other	3	18	3	20	5	23	11	61	3	5
Nervous System										
(a) Epilepsy	-	6	-	1	-	3	-	10	2	1
(b) Other	3	16	3	6	6	11	12	33	5	3
Psychological										
(a) Development	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	8	7	1
(b) Stability	1	22	-	14	1	73	2	109	6	11
Abdomen	3	12	-	2	1	17	4	31	7	3
Other	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	5	6	4

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS

Number of cases known
to have been dealt with

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	5
Errors of refraction (including squint)	554
Total	559
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	299

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

Ringworm (Body)	-	
Scabies	3	
Impetigo	-	
Other skin diseases	16	
Total		19

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Consultant Clinic

1. Session held during the year	2	
	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Individual children seen by Consultant	-	27
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	-	14
4. Number of children -		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	-
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	11
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	1
(b) Treated at school clinics	-	-
(c) who received other forms of treatment	-	5
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinics	-	27

6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids in 1966

-

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
<u>Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)</u>		
1. Sessions held during the year		179
2. Number of patients treated	11	59
3. Total attendances	213	297
<u>Domiciliary Treatment</u>		
Number of visits to patients' homes	18	-
<u>Appliances</u>		
Number of appliances - (a) recommended	7	2
(b) obtained	7	2

SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during the year	78
2. (a) Number of new cases treated during the year	9
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	22
(c) Total number of cases treated	31

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	<u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	40
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	483

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year
in connection with applications -

for employment (including entertainments) 126

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	7,211
Children found to require treatment	3,610
Children offered treatment	3,383
Children treated	1,739
Total attendances	4,672
Extractions:	
Temporary	1,803
Permanent	443
General anaesthetics	763
Fillings	7
Temporary	871
Permanent	3,815

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	23
In Day Special Schools	28
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	21
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	18
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	1
Awaiting admission to Residential Schools	4
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	8

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGE

Number of examinations carried out during year	83
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APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1966 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

SHIPLEY

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	200	190	390	100	13.09
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	0.76	0.10
Tuberculosis, other	-	1	1	0.20	0.03
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	0.20	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	4	11	2.82	0.36
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	2	15	3.84	0.50
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	1.03	0.13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5	1.28	0.16
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	26	15	41	10.50	1.37
Leukemia, aleukaemia	1	3	4	1.03	0.13
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	39	65	16.66	2.18
Coronary disease, angina	53	36	89	22.82	2.98
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6	9	2.30	0.30
Other heart disease	15	16	31	7.94	1.04
Other circulatory disease	5	11	16	4.10	0.53
Influenza	1	1	2	0.52	0.06
Pneumonia	10	12	22	5.64	0.73
Bronchitis	14	10	24	6.15	0.80
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	0.52	0.06
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2	0.52	0.06
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	0.20	0.03
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3	0.76	0.10
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	2	3	0.76	0.10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	11	23	5.85	0.77
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3	0.76	0.10
ALL other accidents	3	3	6	1.48	0.21
Suicide	2	2	4	1.03	0.13
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1966 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B I N G L E Y

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	191	163	354	100	14.54
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	0.29	0.04
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	0.84	0.12
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus ...	11	2	13	3.67	0.53
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6	1.69	0.25
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	0.56	0.08
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	17	11	28	7.90	1.14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	-	1	0.29	0.04
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	29	24	53	14.97	2.17
Coronary disease, angina	46	37	83	23.44	3.40
Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	8	2.24	0.32
Other heart disease	26	23	49	13.85	2.01
Other circulatory disease	4	9	13	3.67	0.53
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	7	11	18	5.09	0.73
Bronchitis	13	5	18	5.09	0.73
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	-	1	0.29	0.04
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	4	1.12	0.16
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	2	0.56	0.08
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1	0.29	0.04
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	-	2	0.56	0.08
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	14	21	5.92	0.87
Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6	1.68	0.24
All other accidents	4	5	9	2.52	0.36
Suicide	6	4	10	2.80	0.40
Homicide and operations of War	1	1	2	0.56	0.08

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1966 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
ALL Causes	78	74	152	100	11.33
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	0.65	0.07
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	1.30	0.15
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	1.95	0.22
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	2	5	3.25	0.37
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2	1.30	0.15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	1.30	0.15
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	10	18	12.80	1.34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	13	25	16.40	1.86
Coronary disease, angina	21	17	38	25.59	2.83
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3	1.95	0.22
Other heart disease	5	6	11	7.10	0.82
Other circulatory disease	4	3	7	4.55	0.53
Influenza	-	1	1	0.65	0.07
Pneumonia	4	2	6	3.90	0.43
Bronchitis	4	2	6	3.90	0.43
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	6	3.90	0.43
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2	1.30	0.15
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	5	9	5.85	0.67
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	0.65	0.07
All other accidents	2	2	4	2.60	0.28
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1966 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	22	20	42	100	15.79
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1	2.38	0.37
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3	7.14	1.13
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1	2.38	0.37
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	4	5	11.90	1.88
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	5	7	16.67	2.64
Coronary disease, angina	6	1	7	16.67	2.64
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart disease	1	3	4	9.52	1.50
Other circulatory disease	1	1	2	4.77	0.76
Influenza	-	1	1	2.38	0.37
Pneumonia	4	-	4	9.52	1.50
Bronchitis	-	1	1	2.38	0.37
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1	2.38	0.37
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	2	2	4.76	0.75
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	-	1	2.38	0.37
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	4.76	0.76
All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

SHIPLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Measles	5	26	39	35	24	96	2	-	2	-	-	-	229	1	-
Pneumonia	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	8	11	29	4	-
Dysentery	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

BINGLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	2	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	7	-
Measles	7	21	21	14	22	41	1	1	-	-	-	-	128	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	7	6	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	4	4	1	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	23	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

B A I L D O N

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Measles	1	9	9	11	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

D E N H O L M E

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Measles	1	2	5	3	5	30	6	-	-	1	-	-	53	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	1	-
Dysentery	2	2	3	8	4	20	3	4	2	12	-	-	60	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory Male	Respiratory Female	Non-Respiratory Male	Non-Respiratory Female	Respiratory Male	Respiratory Female	Non-Respiratory Male	Non-Respiratory Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 and under 55	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 and under 65	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Total	11	1	-	3	4	1	-	1

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SBIPLEY TOWN HALL

1966	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	54	31	35.8	17.9	1.85	13	9
February	55	30	39.2	30.9	6.53	4	11
March	53	40	43.0	104.8	1.36	0	0
April	71	36	41.7	80.8	4.77	2	4
May	75	51	51.4	204.4	4.17	0	0
June	71	60	58.6	132.8	3.69	0	0
July	72	57	57.6	160.9	2.14	0	0
August	77	55	57.0	137.7	6.34	1	0
September	70	56	55.9	101.0	1.88	4	0
October	61	47	48.9	71.0	3.49	7	0
November	51	37	41.5	43.3	3.39	2	0
December	52	36	40.1	37.6	4.12	3	0

Total Sunshine in year 1123.1 hours
Total Rainfall in year 43.73 inches

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of -</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	186	8	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	200	11	1	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Referred By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	-	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	Nil	2	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
				<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	-	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	168	14	5	-
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	Total	173	16	5	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		<u>cases in which</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>prosecutions were instituted</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	--	--	--	--	--
Overcrowding (S.2)	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)-	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	--	--	--
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	--	--	--
(c) Not separate for sexes	--	--	--	--	--
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	--	--	--	--	--
Total	13	13	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of -</u>		
			<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	6	-	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	1	-	-
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	3	-	-
	Total	51	10	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
{a} Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
{b} Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	-	-	-
{c} Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

DENHOLME

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of - Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	--	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	14	27	--	--
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	978	--	--
Total	22	1,007	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	--	--	--	--	--
Overcrowding (S.2)	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) --	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	--	--	--	--	--
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	--	--	--	--	--
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	--	--	--	--	--
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORKERS

Section 133

Section 134

<u>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending List to the Council</u>	<u>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply Lists</u>	<u>No. of Instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>	<u>No. of Notices served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
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SHIPLEY

Wearing apparel
manufacture

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Textile weaving

38

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BINGLEY

Wearing apparel

42

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BAILDON

Textile weaving

14

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DENHOLME

Textile
Burling & Mending

2

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TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-Natal	Infant Welfare	School	Other		Consultants	
				Type	Day	Type	Day
BAILDON Cliffe Avenue	Fri. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV/M	Mon. p.m. Wed. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-	Immunisation	Mon. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-	-
BINGLEY Hytte Park	Tues. p.m. ACNO/HV(2) Wed. p.m. (Alternate) Relaxation N/HV	Thurs. a.m. Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	Fri. p.m. ACNO/HV	Remedial Exercises Cervical Cytology	Mon. p.m. ON Wed. a.m. (Alt.) ACNO/HV	-	-
Old Technical Inst.	-	-	-	Dental	Mon. to Friday a.m./p.m.	-	-
County Secondary School	-	-	Tues. a.m. p.m. GP/HV	-	-	-	-
Cottingley Littlelands	-	Wed. p.m. GP/HV (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Cullingworth Baptist School	-	Tues. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-
Wilsden Royd House	-	Tues. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-

DENHOLME Mechanics Institute	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/M	Wed. p.m. (Alt: alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-
SHIPLEY Somerset House	Tues. p.m. Relaxation ON/M/HV Wed. p.m. ACNO/M (2)	Tues. p.m. ACNO/HV (3) Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV	Cervical Cytology Immunisation Remedial Exercises Dental	Tues. a.m. GP/HV Thurs. a.m. ACNO/HV Tues. p.m. Wed. a.m. Thurs. p.m. & Fri. a.m. (Alternate) ON Daily Dermato- logical Tues. a.m. (monthly) HMSt/HV	Mon. a.m. HMSt PL PSW Wed. a.m. Fri. a.m. HMSt/HV
105 Wrose Road		Tues. a.m. HV Fri. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	-	-	-	-
Maternity Home	Wed. a.m. GP					
Mobile Clinic Baildon: Coach Road Springfield Road Charlestown	- - -	Tues. a.m. (Alt) Thurs. a.m. (Alt) " " (Alt) Thurs. p.m. (Alt)				
Eldwick	-					

Note: The following abbreviations are used:-

ACNO	Assistant County Medical Officer (Senior or Other)	M	Midwife
GP	General Practitioner	ON	Orthopaedic Nurse
HMSt	Hospital Medical Staff (Consultant or Other)	ST	Speech Therapist
HV	Health Visitor and/or School Nurse	PSW	Psychiatric Social Worker

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